Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1957 20 CENTS

RCAF Takes Orders From A U.S. General To Defend Continent

BY LOGAN MacLEAN

Both Sides Lose Face In The Gaspe Strike

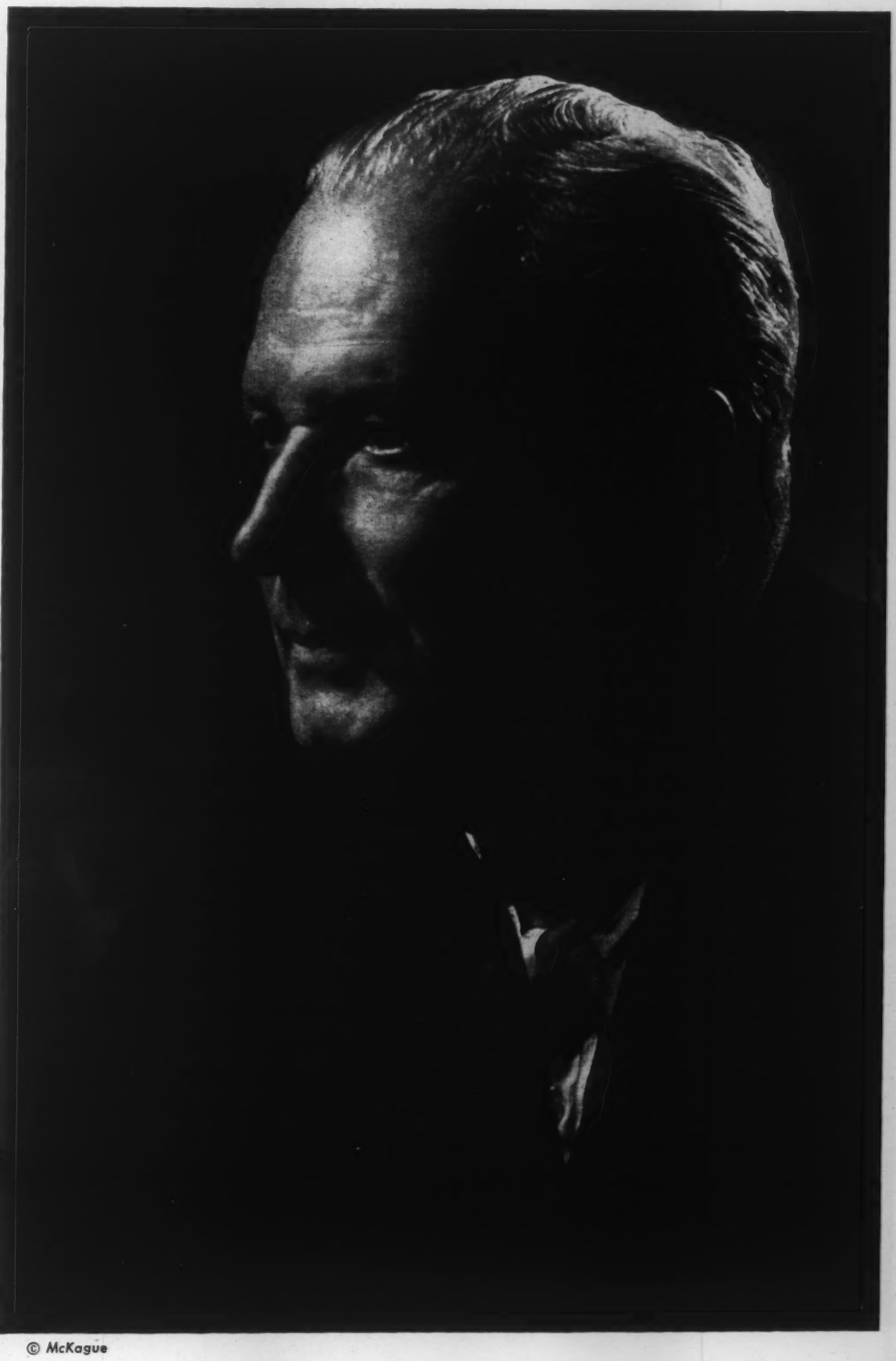
BY KEN MacTAGGART

Agenda For Mankind: UN's Twelfth Assembly

BY MAXWELL COHEN

A. V. Roe's Bid For DOSCO Control

BY R. M. BAIDEN



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Politics to Diplomacy
George Drew in London: P. 14

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September 14, 1957

Saturday Night

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Ken MacTaggart

Ken MacTaggart, winner of two National Newspaper Awards — for spot news in 1951 and foreign correspondence, 1956 — has been a newspaper man for more than 30 of his 55 years, starting with the Toronto *Daily Star* in 1925 and serving with the old *Mail & Empire*, the *Globe & Mail* and more recently the Toronto *Telegram*. He has covered every national election in the last 26 years. He recently visited Murdochville, scene of the bitter Gaspe Copper Company strike, and his report is on page 18.

Don O'Hearn

Don O'Hearn, Halifax-born newspaper man, maintains his own press bureau at Queen's Park, Toronto, providing coverage of the Ontario legislature for 20-odd Canadian papers, including a daily column. He followed George Drew's Ontario career closely—both as premier and leader of the opposition — and he draws on his knowledge of the man for an article, "A New Job For George Drew" on page 14.

Marjorie and John Mackenzie

John and Marjorie Mackenzie are a travelling writer-photographer team and authors of the travel books "Ontario in Your Car" and "Quebec in Your Car". Mr. Mackenzie, born and educated in Toronto, served with the Royal Flying Corps in World War I. Marjorie was born at Kingston, Ont., graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Their talents produced our travel story on page 16.

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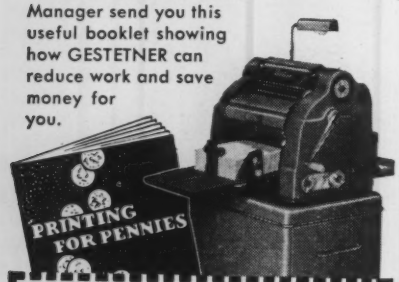

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Letters

The Human Race

Your editorial writer ("Is This Sport?", August 17) overlooks the fact that professional boxing demands skill, courage, toughness and fighting spirit, and that the spectators are at least as interested in these admirable qualities as they are in the more brutal aspects of the sport.

Would your writer also like to prohibit books, movies, and horse-racing, not to mention sex and alcohol? Most of these activities are subject to abuse, brutality and exploitation, and all of them have made satisfactory contributions to the entertainment of the race. After all, we *are* the human race. We aren't an exclusive society of vegetarians and charter members of the Home and School club.

HAMILTON R. L. QUINN

Hindsight

Since the opinion pollers failed so conspicuously in predicting how the Canadian people were going to vote in the last election how do they expect us to accept their findings when, using the same method of polling and tabulation, they tell us why the Canadian people voted the way they did?

All that Mr. John's article seems to prove is that hindsight in any field is a good deal more dependable than foresight.

HALIFAX J. D. MONTGOMERY

After reading your interesting and illuminating article "Why Canadians voted Conservative", I wondered if it should not be called "Why Canadians voted for Diefenbaker and Liberalism". Summarised, the reason for voting against the Government in the majority of cases, was that the Government was illiberal.

If this is true, then the Tory Government is safe until the Liberal Party gets rid of its illiberal elements, and reverts to pure Liberalism.

TORONTO HAROLD T. KAY

Nomination

While I agree that the English Press should not interfere with Canada in the conduct of purely national affairs, I do feel that the appointment of a Governor General is a matter of interest and concern to all member nations of the Commonwealth, and the Press of the Senior Member should be entitled to an opinion.

I have long considered that the Queen Mother would be an excellent choice for Governor General, and I fail to see how a discussion of her possible suitability for the highest vice regal position in the Commonwealth could be thought of as "vulgar treatment of Royalty and a gratuitous insult to Canada."

Ties are never so strong that they could not be strengthened, and the presence of this gracious lady in Rideau Hall would be of benefit to all Canadians.

TORONTO J. H. WILKES

Law Latin?

One admires the talent and initiative of the authors of "My Fur Lady", as described in your recent article, but regrets that their studies are so interrupted as to allow "mens sana in corpore sana" — a form surely not acceptable even in Law Latin.

Could it be that our youth are so conditioned that all corpora are naturally taken to be feminine, or is it perhaps merely a case of "a little learning" on the printer's part? The rhyme scheme would seem to exonerate the latter.

TORONTO D. SCOTT

Editor's note: *The lyric in question*:

Canadiana, Canadiana,
Mens sana in corpore sana.
Other nations are top banana,
But we'll still take Canadiana.

Sauce for Ganders

SATURDAY NIGHT's book review page is one I enjoy. The article "Popular Books and Moral Values" prompts this letter.

First of all, I agree that it is dangerous and futile to blame books and magazines for problems we have with teen-agers, and juvenile delinquency in general. But does anyone really think that "the masses" may be depersonalized by what "the owners of the press, the cheap publishing houses, the TV stations and the advertising agencies think they want"? Can human beings be reduced to sheep so easily?

"How can the sturdy working class values survive?" you ask. *All* of society needs to be enlightened, to have its standards raised. There is a dreadful depersonalization among the "executive class" too, if what vice-presidents say at Chamber of Commerce meetings is to be taken as an indication.

Actually, the class that carries out decisions, that holds considerable power, is

the one that needs all the brains and the sturdy values it can get. Don't think that society should stop giving scholarships to the poor-but-talented in order to keep a few brains among the masses. There's more where they came from.

PICKERING, ONT. DOROTHY MOSS

Plain Flabby Hands

There are obvious objections to your editorial proposal ("The Queen and Canada") that Queen Elizabeth in her coming visit be "given a chance to meet plain Mr. and Mrs. Canada".

It is hard to imagine how such a project could be carried out, except through public raffle of tickets, or through popularity contests with special awards going to "Plain Mr. and Mrs. Canada," or even, God forbid, to "Plain Miss Canada". If such a selection were possible it would probably do little to enliven the Royal visit.

The fact is that Royal tours are primarily official delegations, and the Royal visitors, through long experience in dealing with civic dignitaries, probably suffer less from "officialism" than sympathizers assume . . . Is there any reason to suppose that the hats and dresses would be less stiff, the hands less flabby and the faces less pasty if they happened to belong to plain Mr. and Mrs. Canada?

OTTAWA J. H. ROY

Rugged Bath Club

The article by Ron Kenyon brought back old times in Port Arthur during prohibition.

In 1922 liquor was obtained by a doctor's prescription or from the local bootlegger, and there were plenty of the latter. In those days many inbibed not wisely but too well, especially in the long cold winter when Lake Superior was locked in the ice.

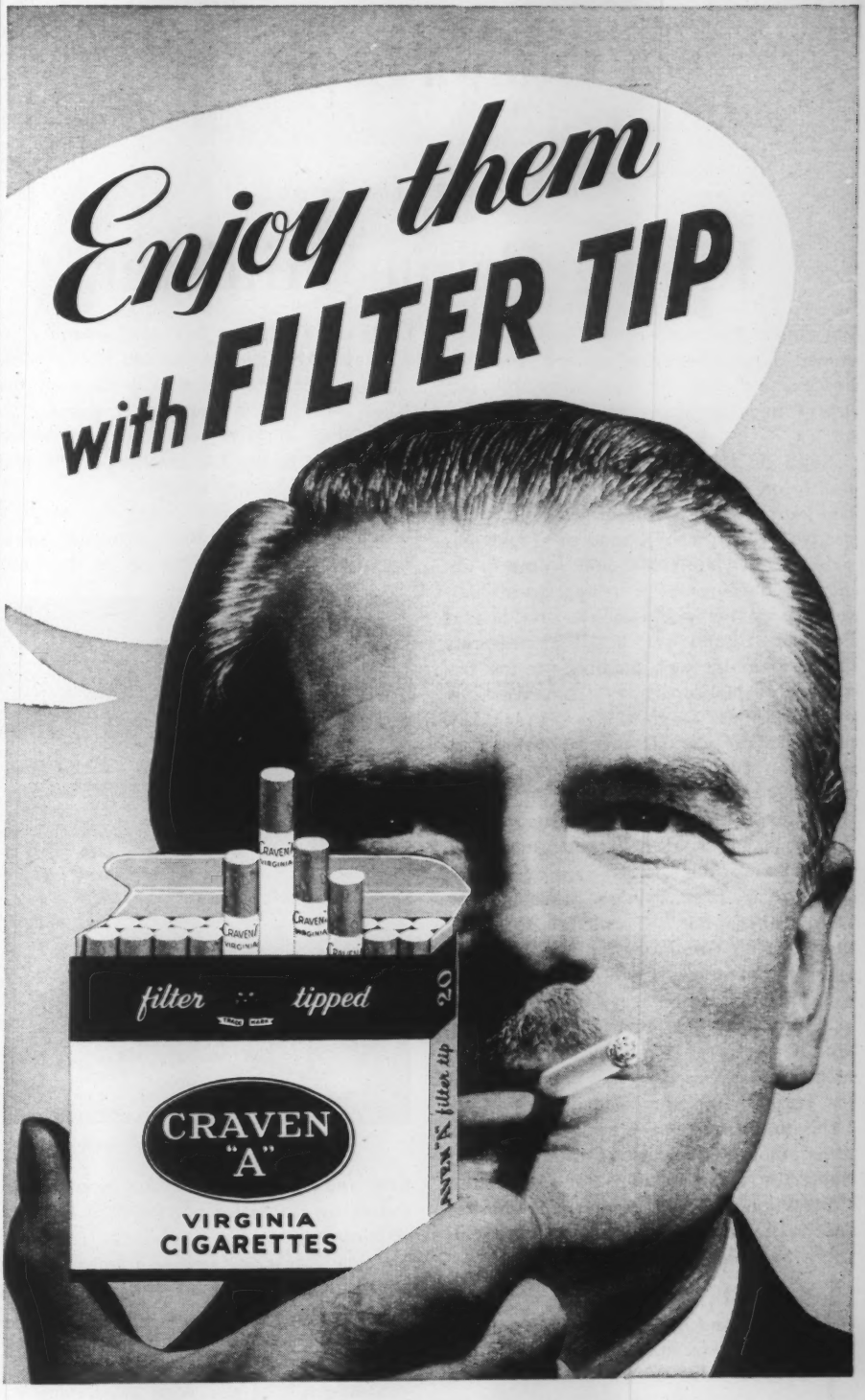
The favourite cure was the Finn Steam Baths, then in their heyday. If you can imagine what steam, plus garlic, plus Hoffman Drops (solid ether) plus moonshine, etc. did to a man then you will realize that the gentlemen in your illustrations are having an easy time.

VANCOUVER JAMES STIRLING

Voyages to Acadie

I do not always agree with Hugh Garner, but I appreciate his apparent sincere approach to the character and virtues of Nova Scotia and its people as expressed in his article in your August 17th issue. How refreshing when compared with an article in the *Toronto Star,* and copied by *Time,* August 1st, 1956. That picture of the pitiful conditions of Nova Scotia and its people, showed a complete lack of intelligent observation.

LIVERPOOL, N.S. H. HARRIS McLEOD



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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Flying Prime Minister

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER chooses the golf course as an avenue of escape from the burdensome cares of high office, but our new Prime Minister finds it in travel by air.

Since he took office he has been constantly on the move and the catalogue of his journeyings, accomplished and prospective which The Canadian Press has published, is impressive and seems to indicate a burning desire to impress his personality on the public mind. But just as President Eisenhower has been severely criticized in his own country for the frequency of his departures from Washington for games of golf, Mr. Diefenbaker, unless he curtails his program of travel, will soon become the target of criticism on the ground that the leadership which the Canadian people expect from him is bound to suffer, if he spends too much time at functions.

As Canada's Prime Minister Mr. Diefenbaker has travelled: to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference; to Prince Albert for some fishing; to Calgary for the Stampede; to Maxville Ontario for the Highland Games; to Hamilton Ontario for a memorial service for air crash victims; to Toronto for the Canadian National Exhibition circus; to Toronto for the International Geodetic Conference; to Banff for the Canadian Bar Association Convention; to Hanover New Hampshire for an honorary degree; to Quebec City for a St. John De Baptiste Society Meeting.

He has found time to announce another instalment of his ministerial appointments but stopped short of completing his cabinet and apparently intends to face the new session with himself and two other ministers each in charge of two departments. Waldo Monteith (Perth), Minister of National Health and Welfare, has politics in his blood. At least three of his family played prominent political roles and he has been a useful back-bench member of his party. An accountant by profession, he will have to educate himself for the rather specialized duties of his office, but he is fortunate in being able to inherit from Paul Martin, a first-rate deputy-minister in Dr. G. F. Davidson, and other competent officials. Alvin Hamilton (Qu'Appelle), the new Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, takes office without any parliamentary or administrative experience and his appointment can be interpreted as a move by the Prime Minister to give further stimulus to the revival of Tory voting strength which was visible in the late election in his own province of Saskatchewan.

With seven ministers the four western provinces have now their strongest representation in a federal cabinet in their history and between them they control five out of the six major portfolios in External Affairs, Trade and Commerce, National Defence, Justice and Agriculture. By contrast Ontario with six ministers has only one of the more important offices, Finance. Consequently one effect of the election has been a decided increase of the influence of the West in shaping national policies. Moreover the accusation frequently made in recent years, that the representatives of the two central and highly industrialized provinces, Ontario and Quebec, were able to give preference to their interests in the making of policies will no longer hold good because their nine ministers are now in a minority in the cabinet.

The PM: Escape by travel?

The Government is obviously alarmed at the prospect of serious unemployment during the coming winter and moved to check the slump in residential construction by making available a special fund of 150 million dollars for mortgages on low-cost houses. But, while certain spokesmen of the construction industry welcome this action, others fear that it has come too late to have much effect this year. For the same object of maintaining employment the Federal Treasury is supplying a grant to keep a colliery in Nova Scotia in operation.

Meanwhile, the expansion of the federal revenues, which the Government needs for the fulfilment of its numerous heavy commitments, is not materializing and the budgetary surplus for the first four months of the current fiscal year was only 210.8 million dollars as compared with 330.4 million in the previous parallel period. Then interests, which depend for their prosperity on exports to the United States, now feel that the rise in the premium of the Canadian dollar in relation to the American to about 6% imposes too heavy a penalty upon them and Premier Frost of Ontario and R. M. Fowler, President of the Pulp and Paper Association have both declared that the time has come for some remedial action.

The problem of the restoration of the prestige and authority of the Senate was barely mentioned during the recent campaign but it is crying to heaven for solution and if Mr. Diefenbaker were to tackle it with courage and imagination he could gain considerable credit for his Government. Various plans for the reformation of the Senate were submitted to Mr. St. Laurent, but he informed the House of Commons that in his view all of them would create more problems than they solved.

Obviously an adequate reform of the Senate can only be achieved by a large measure of agreement between the different parties, and the Diefenbaker Ministry might profitably give consideration to the adaptation of a plan of constitutional reform for Denmark, about which agreement between the three major political parties, the Social Democrat, the Conservatives and the Social Liberals was reached in 1939. It is true that the voters of Denmark in a referendum held in that year rejected this plan, but after full experience of the system of single-chamber government, which was adopted instead, many intelligent Danes feel that the rejection was a serious mistake.

The plan proposed the abolition of the existing Upper House, the Landsting, whose members were elected by voters at least 35 years of age and possessed an absolute veto over all legislation and it accepted the principle of a single elected chamber to be called the Rigsting. Its 200 members were to be elected by the ballots of all citizens over 21 years of age, partly, as before, for constituencies and partly through national lists of candidates. The idea was these national lists should be drawn up by the different parties, choosing as their nominees individuals who had achieved distinction in other walks of life than politics and were endowed by rea-

son of their superior education or by their records of achievement in the fields of finance, industry, commerce, and science, to contribute informed knowledge to the planning of legislation.

After the election the Danish Parliament was to be split into two sections, an Upper House called the Rigsting and a Lower House called the Folksting. The Rigsting was to consist of all the members elected on the national lists and an equal quota of members elected for constituencies. Most of the annual crop of legislation was to originate in the Folksting but there was a proviso that financial bills and certain other business should always be dealt with in a joint session of both Houses with a view to eliminating the possibility of any conflict between them.

Obviously there would have to be considerable modifications of this rejected plan before it could find acceptance in Canada. Each of the provinces would have to be assigned a quota of members on the national lists in proportion to their population and we should thereby get rid of the absurd anomaly that Prince Edward Island, whose total population is less than that of a city like London, Ont., should have four Senators and that the four Atlantic provinces, which contain together less than a tenth of the population of Canada, should have between them 31 seats in the Senate or nearly one-third of its total membership.

One objection of the Danish opponents of the plan was that the leaders of the parties would have too much say in the compilation of the national lists and would fill them up with veteran political warhorses or generous contributors to campaign chests. But on the other hand our party leaders might realize that votes would be attracted to their party if they took pains to include in the provincial lists men and women who were held in high regard in their communities for their abilities and public services. Furthermore a plan of proportional representation could be adopted for the choice of candidates on the provincial lists.

One argument certain to be advanced against such a plan would be that in the Parliament Buildings there is available no accommodations adequate for prolonged joint sessions of the two Houses. But it could be provided very simply by the elimination of the members' desks in the House of Commons' chamber, which in itself would be a desirable reform. There are no desks in the British House of Commons and, as a result, members pay much closer attention to debates and there is always what Sir Winston Churchill called "a sense of urgency" which is often absent for days on end in our Commons' chamber. It is very discouraging for a speaker to see more than half his audience, as often happens in our House, writing letters or reading newspapers.

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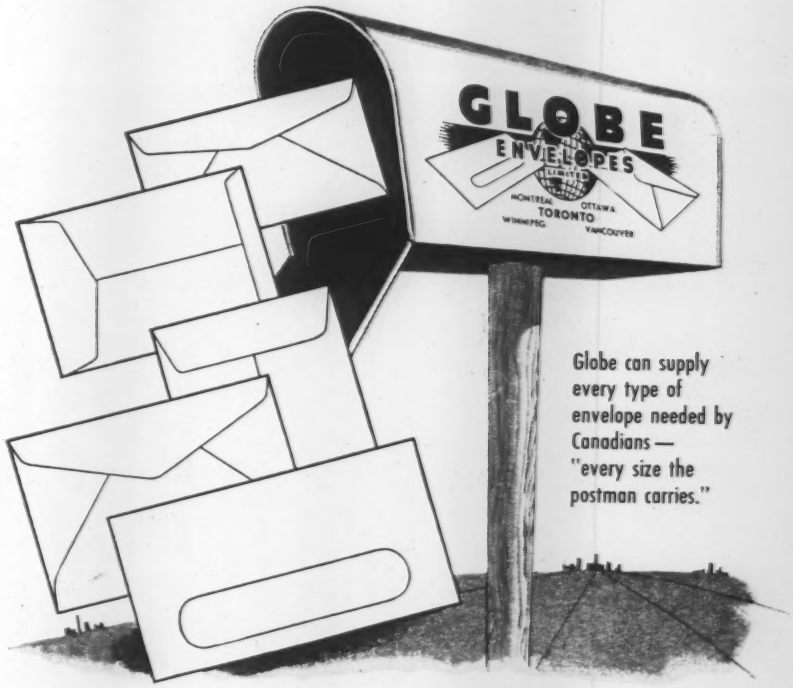

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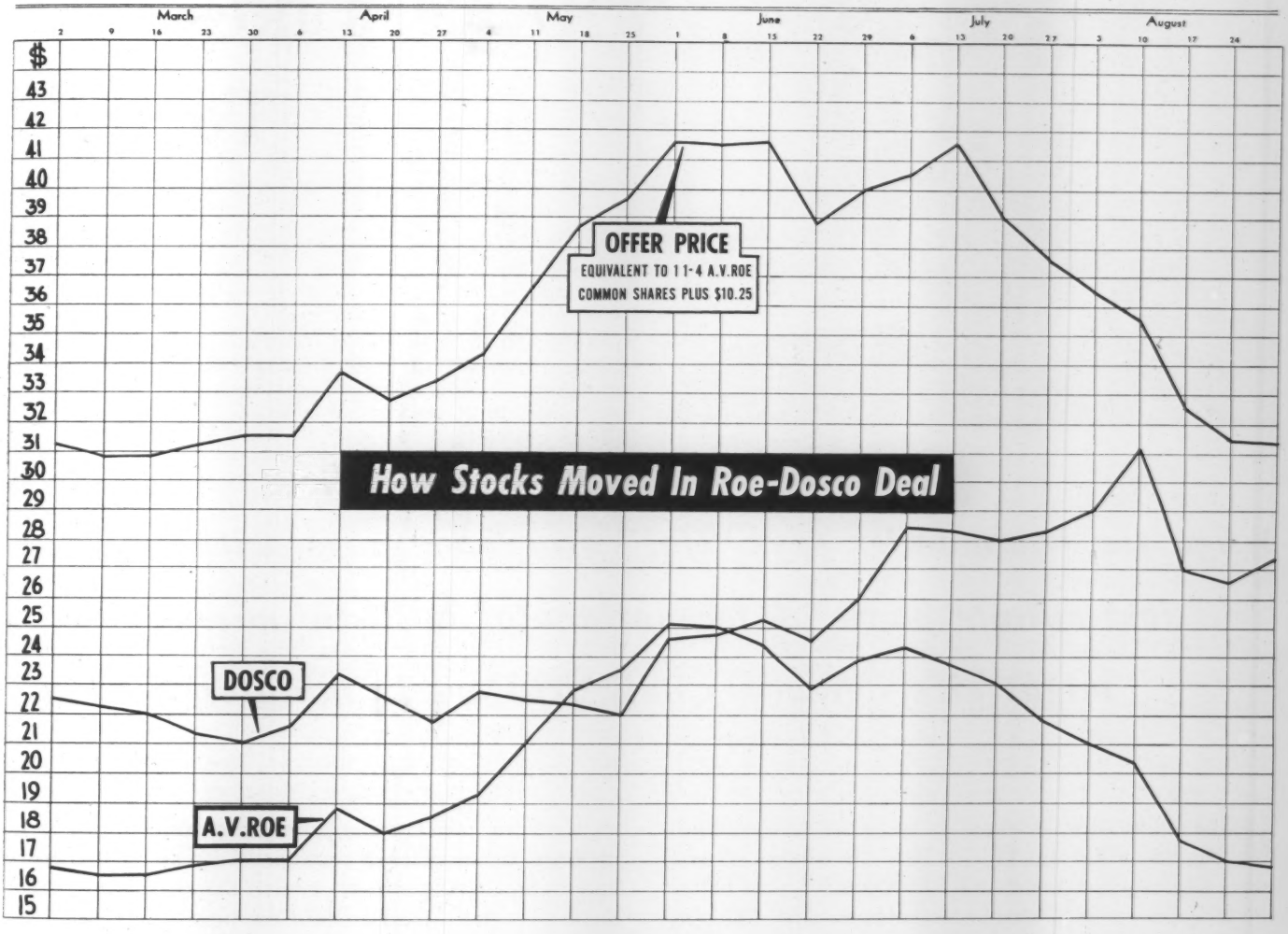
Saturday Night



While officials kept mum, stock prices soared. As news leaked out and officials talked, prices droppea.

A. V. Roe's Bid for Dosco Control

by R. M. Baiden

IT WAS BARELY six months ago when the first whispers of the now controversial offer by A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. to take over Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., Ltd., began to circulate through Canadian financial communities.

As the rumors — variously linking Dosco with Roe, Phoenix-Rheinrohr and Mannesmann International Corp. — filtered from brokers' offices to daily newspaper pages, company executives kept a stony silence.

Then, stocks of both Roe and Dosco began to rise while most of the industrial market slumped. The rumors grew more persistent. A. V. Roe and Dosco directors began denying any knowledge of a deal.

But stocks of both companies crept higher. By mid-June Roe had climbed to $25 a share from $17 in early April and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

RCAF Takes Orders
To Defend

by Logan

Air Marshal Roy Slemon of RCAF, deputy commander of North American air defences, has spent all of his adult life in Canada's air forces.

When the commander says "Go!" everybody goes, without last-minute panic. Intercontinental ballistic missiles might give defenders only five or six minutes' warning.

RUSSIA IS NOT likely to gamble on an all-out war unless she can win it quickly. To have any chance of winning, Russia must knock out the United States before the U.S. can get in its tremendous counterblow. The only way Russia could do it would be with an aerial thermonuclear strike from across the North Pole, the shortest route.

This is the reasoning of North America's defence planners and this is the reason that, for the first time in peacetime, Canadian service men have been placed under the authority of a foreign power.

This, in effect, is the meaning of the establishment of a supreme command for North American air defence at Colorado Springs, Colo., with an American general as commander and Air Marshal Roy Slemon of the RCAF as his deputy. This arrangement gives the American commander authority to commit Canadian airmen to battle.

But the need for the arrangement is almost self-evident and Canadians, an unmilitary people, seem to have grasped the fact that national defence today is impossible, that the only security lies in international defence.

At the speeds of aerial warfare today, there is simply no time for consultation among governments or even between the air defence commands of two such friendly nations as Canada and the United States. The two commands — the American at Colorado Springs and the Canadian at St. Hubert, Que. — must be knit into one.

Defence planners in Ottawa see northern Canada as the key to the defence of the entire western world. In other words, the defence of North America is the defence of NATO.

The main deterrent to war today is the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command of long-range bombers which can carry hydrogen bombs. But this deterrent is not a deterrent unless it can be put into action. So it needs protection. This protection is aimed at preventing the bombers of Strategic Air Command from being caught on the ground before they can go winging on their terrible mission of instant retaliation.

The protection comprises the air defence commands of Canada and the U.S. Its main purpose it to defend the American bomber bases. Defence of the civilian population is only a by-product. Because of the widespread radioactive fallout from hydrogen bombs, the attackers must be brought down in relatively uninhabited

ers from a U.S. General

nd Continent

ogan Maclean

General Earle Partridge of the U.S., supreme commander, co-ordinates the fighter commands to ensure safety of vital U.S. Strategic Air Force.

area. This means the Canadian Arctic and Alaska. Thus the aerial defences of North America have to be pushed farther and farther north.

This is what has happened and what is happening now. Defence started near the main target areas and has burgeoned upward to the far reaches of the Arctic.

The defence comprises, basically, a radar warning network across and down the flanks of North America, another radar network to control the operations of the interceptors, the fighter planes and land communications to tie the whole together.

Across the northern mainland rim of Canada and Alaska stretches the distant early warning radar line which would give the first warning of a Russian air attack — if a ground observer farther north did not. As soon as the attack was positively identified, the word would be flashed to Strategic Air Command to send its bombers off for their targets in Russia.

Across Canada at the 55th parallel is the mid-Canada warning line. It would supply, together with information from the DEW line, knowledge of the general direction of the Soviet bomber attack and its strength. The Pinetree line, strung across southern Canada, would immediately be alerted. It is the Pinetree radar network which controls the interceptors, guiding them to the vicinity of the attacking planes, at which point the interceptor's radar takes over for the final run into the target.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

Radar networks could give the warning that would send long-range bombers off to their targets in Russia.

CBC's Flirtation With Profit-Making Sponsors

by Frank Rasky

Ira Dilworth: "We must keep in mind that new formats must be introduced and tried out, as well as performers. Tastes change and no network can afford to be static in this regard."

THE CBC IS DROPPING at least four veteran Canadian TV shows this fall—*The Denny Vaughan Show, The Jackie Rae Show, Pick The Stars,* and *Graphic*—and the howls of protest have not yet subsided. The hullaballoo spotlights the CBC's curiously contradictory role in commercial television.

Like a timorous flirt, the CBC is enamored with the glitter of commercial showmanship, but terrified lest the uncultured brute should respond with a forthright embrace. Denny Vaughan, a shy 33-year-old Toronto pianist-conductor, collected $500 a week last season for *The Denny Vaughan Show,* and kept his peace until Bob McGall, supervisor of variety entertainment for the CBC, informed him that the network "has no plans for your show next season". His sponsor, Lever Brothers, would instead sponsor on Vaughan's regular time slot the filmed TV show, *Tugboat Annie,* costing roughly the same as *The Denny Vaughan Show*—$13,000 a week, $6,500 spent by the sponsor, $6,500 by the CBC.

Vaughan charged that the CBC, for all its fine talk of economy, had to be convinced by his own sponsor last year to renew *The Denny Vaughan Show*. "The CBC," he said, "at that time tried to sell my sponsor a more expensive show, rather than take mine. The advertising agencies, like Canadian performers, have to play political pussyfoot with the CBC. The CBC commercial department is a fiasco—a performer has to go out and sell himself to a sponsor, rather than depend on the CBC. Ten days ago, when an ad agency man called the CBC to say he had an advertiser interested in sponsoring my show, he was simply told, *'The Denny Vaughan Show* is not available.' "

Ira Dilworth, CBC director for Ontario and English networks, said, "We must keep in mind that new formats have to be introduced, and tried out, as well as new performers. Program tastes change, and no network can afford to be static in this regard."

The CBC however does not operate in the normal show-business framework of competition as U.S. networks do. Last season, the CBC invested considerable money and time in developing the names of its Canadian TV stars—Denny Vaughan, Jackie Rae, Pat Morgan and Joe McCulley. It initiated this "glamor buildup" timorously, perhaps keeping in mind the criticism aroused when it failed to give star status to Canadian radio performers, like Gisele MacKenzie, who was compelled to migrate to the U.S.

After building its Canadian TV stars, however, the CBC is now tossing them aside. In the U.S., where competing networks function, a discarded star can walk across the street and get a better job—perhaps—because of the past season's ballyhoo buildup, at a rival network. But in Canada, where there is only one network which packages and owns all live TV shows, the ex-star is simply out of luck.

Because of the CBC's network monopoly, its commercial sales department does not exercise the usual aggressiveness in selling a Canadian star and his Canadian

CBC Headliners Comment on Recent Firings

Vaughan: "An advertiser was told the show was just not available."

Rae: "I don't think CBC is as cognizant of mass taste as it should be."

Barris: "I wouldn't cry publicly but I'd be a liar if I said I didn't mind."

Recent firings of popular TV personalities reveals CBC's dilemma: How to sell commercial television programs without being commercial?

variety show to a Canadian sponsor. This stand-pat attitude in the realm of coarse commerce is encouraged in a delightfully ambiguous statement by the Fowler Commission itself. The Commission's Report observes that the CBC last year took in $11.2 million from its TV sponsors and $1.7 million from its radio sponsors, but is still saddled with at least $20 million in deficits. Then it concludes with this masterpiece of ambivalence:

"We have no desire to see the CBC become 'more commercial', or to have its program production slanted to attract greater advertising support. We have simply tried to say that the CBC is going to continue to be engaged in some commercial activities, and when it is so engaged, it should do so with skill and vigor."

In other words, we don't really want to sell shows to sponsors but please do it with skill and vigor.

Since they control network time —and since they have no incentive to compete for business for their money-losing, tax-supported corporation — the CBC's radio and TV commercial divisions are not salesmen. They are order-takers. In contrast, the sales divisions of the U.S. networks must be aggressive salesmen. When they "make a pitch" to a potential advertiser, they do it energetically with a "full-scale presentation"—complete with impressive and convincing charts, graphs, and colored sketches set up on easels.

McGall: "The CBC loses an added plus when it drops a TV personality."

The CBC's radio network commercial division, long moribund, now has only one sales representative. It's idea of "selling" network radio shows for years was simply to send out to advertising agencies a plain booklet, listing the programs available and their cost. It seems to have given up genuine attempts to persuade sponsors to return to network radio. "I've only had one 'personal sales call' from the CBC's representative this year about possible sponsorship of a network radio show," says one Toronto ad agency executive. "That was for Harry Boyle's *Assignment* show."

The CBC's TV network commercial division today has three sales representatives. Its supervisor of TV sales is John Malloy, a 31-year-old, soft-spoken Torontonian, who has been with the CBC for 10 years, and who says he has never had salesmanship experience with a private company. Malloy admits that his division has only begun to use full-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

The Assembly's agenda tells how men in the mid-twentieth century proceed with hope to a longer view of the possible.

Agenda for Mankind

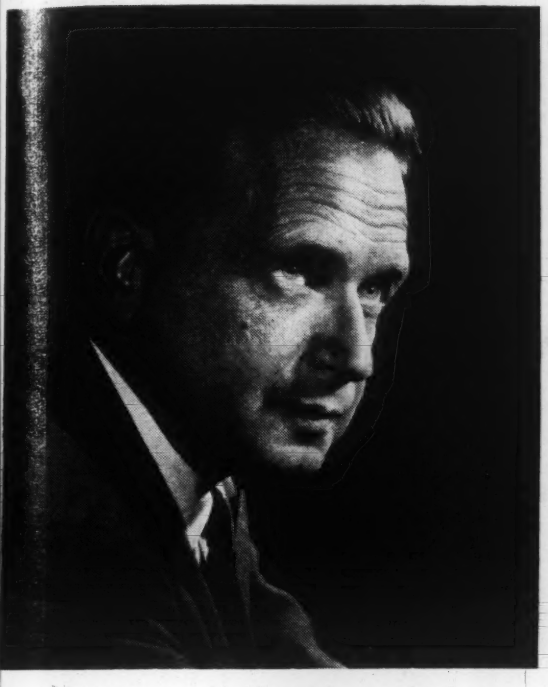
Fifty-nine items face the 12th Assembly including disarmament, human rights and political problems in Cyprus and Algeria.

OF ALL THE VARIED and ingenious agencies that men have devised for their governance the General Assembly of the United Nations has a scope with which few can compare. Yet its very range of interests — the matters it debates, the resolutions it passes and the reports that are made to it, filled both with passionate ideals and pointed controversy — this range is often a weakness.

For so diverse are these concerns that the Assembly has tended to become the nations' major griping station on the road to international catharsis. Moreover, even its most ardent defenders recognize in the Assembly the absence of legal power to force states into obedience or to determine their jural liabilities. Thus the explanation of the Assembly's interest for us lies not only in the fact that the Security Council has failed because of the veto — and perhaps even more because of the essential impossibility of great power unanimity on matters of vital interest — the explanation also may be found in the effect on all of us of having a forum capable of examining almost every kind of ill that besets organized mankind.

Nowhere is this constellation of interests better to be seen at a glance than in the Agenda of the Assembly itself. For under its rules of procedure (Rules 12-23), it is the duty of the Secretary-General to prepare a provisional agenda for the Assembly and to communicate it to members at least 60 days before the opening of the regular session — this year on September 17th. Other items can be added to the Agenda by any member or principal organ at least 30 days before the session opens while the Assembly, by simple majority, can enter items of an important and urgent character even if proposed less than 30 days before the session. A simple majority then decides on the amendment and deletion of items and there is a very severe limitation on debates as to the inclusion or exclusion of subjects. Finally, new items when the session has begun require a two-thirds majority and seven days must elapse from the time the item is placed on the Agenda and when a committee reports on the question and its importance. So go the rules for preparing the annual ritual of mankind's new, universal passion play.

A look at the provisional Agenda for the 12th Assembly is a minor education in United Nations affairs — however quixotic may seem some of the subjects to a



Dag Hammarskjold: up for re-election.

The real work of the Assembly is done by seven committees.

UN's Twelfth Assembly

by Maxwell Cohen

narrow national view or, what is even more limiting, to the "practical" mind. On the present provisional list there are 59 items and, doubtless, more will be suggested before the Agenda is adopted by the Assembly during the first week of its work.

The first eight items deal with such matters as the opening prayer or meditation, credentials — which regularly opens the door for the Communist China question — election of the president and vice-presidents, the organization of the main committees, the adoption of the Agenda itself and, what is technically very important, a notification by the Secretary-General of any matters relating to international peace and security which are then being dealt with by the Security Council. For on such questions the Assembly, under Article XII of the Charter, is forbidden to make any recommendations until the Security Council is no longer seized of them — although the Assembly may debate the issue to the full, providing the debate leads to no specific Assembly proposals.

The Assembly then proceeds to the opening of the general debate, a kind of free-for-all, speech-from-the-throne affair, and receives the annual report of the Secretary-General, as well as reports from three other main organs, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.

Some very important elections will take place early in the 12th session and are on the present Agenda: three non-permanent members of the Security Council, six members of the Economic and Social Council and five members of the International Court of Justice. The first is of particular interest this year to Canada because we are to be candidates for membership on the Security Council, beginning with 1958. The last is also of concern to us because Judge John E. Read, now at the end of his second term, will go off the Court and likely is to be replaced by another Commonwealth candidate, possibly Sir Percy Spender of Australia.

But of all the problems of personnel and elections that are to be dealt with this year, none is more important than Item 17, "appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations". The Hammarskjold term, which began in April 1953, now ends in 1958, and under the Charter (Art. 97), the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly but "upon the recommendation of the Security Council". Mr. Hammarskjold is not an avowed candidate for re-election, but since he has been declared to be the favorite choice of both the United States and the U.S.S.R., it is unlikely that he could refuse to succeed himself with such congenial sponsorship.

The remaining items of the Agenda may be divided into some rather large classifications. In one group are reports from special committees, or agencies. Here, for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

The new high commissioner says goodbye to family, daughter Sandra, 17, Mrs. Drew, son Edward, 19, McGill student.

A New Career For George Drew

by Don O'Hearn

Mr. and Mrs. Drew at their home in Guelph, Ont.

GEORGE DREW at 63 is starting his third public career and it is likely to be his happiest and most successful.

As Canadian High Commissioner to London, handsome, dignified, Ontario-born George Alexander Drew, P.C., Q.C., L.D., seems to have ended up in a job he is eminently qualified to do and which lies close to his heart.

A shy man who often masked his sensitivity behind bluster and bombast, Drew never came to terms with the realities of rough-and-tumble practical politics. His naïveté as a professional politico often embarrassed his most loyal supporters but he never lacked respect from friend or political foe.

His background which tended to alienate him from Canadian voters, who prefer leaders stamped in the Lincolnesque, horny-handed, just-plain-folks mould, will fit him nicely into his new environment. He was educated at public schools in his hometown of Guelph, Ont. and at Toronto's Upper Canada College, a fashionable British-type prep school. A graduate of the University of Toronto, he got his legal education at Osgoode Hall.

George Drew graduates from the rough and tumble of politics to his third public career as Canada's High Commissioner.

Mr. Drew is expected to help effect the policy of diverting trade from the States to Britain.

He was wounded while serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1916. To many he is still "Colonel Drew". He served as A.D.C. to Lord Bessborough as governor-general of Canada. He is a member of the Empire Club, the University Club, Toronto Golf Club, Toronto Hunt Club and other equally respectable organizations.

In 1936 he married Fiorenza D'Aneiro Johnson, the charming and intelligent daughter of Dr. Edward Johnson, the distinguished Canadian musician. They have two children, Sandra 17 and Edward, 19, a student at McGill.

Drew sometimes gives the impression that he is a cold fish, hard and unfeeling. Others, who know him better, say it is not so. They say he has never had a chance to mix with many different kinds of people or to understand them. He has always wanted to mix—to like and be liked—but he doesn't know how. This often became apparent to the electorate.

One reporter in the Ontario legislature press gallery whose income rarely matches his thirst likes to tell a story about Drew. He was touring Ontario with Drew during an election campaign and after a rather exuberant evening woke to find himself broke and in a relatively friendless section of the country. Failing to make a touch from his colleagues of the fourth estate he decided Drew was his only hope and dogged his heels until he trapped

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

Mr. Drew inspects the guard at Fort Henry at Kingston, Ont.

He is made honorary colonel of the 11th Field Regiment.

Cabot Tower on Signal Hill from the 1705 Queen's Battery and Fort.

A new truck goes ashore on an oil-drum float.

Sea transport takes the visitor to unspoiled fishing villages and soon motorists will drive across island.

Newfoundland

by John and Marjorie Mackenzie

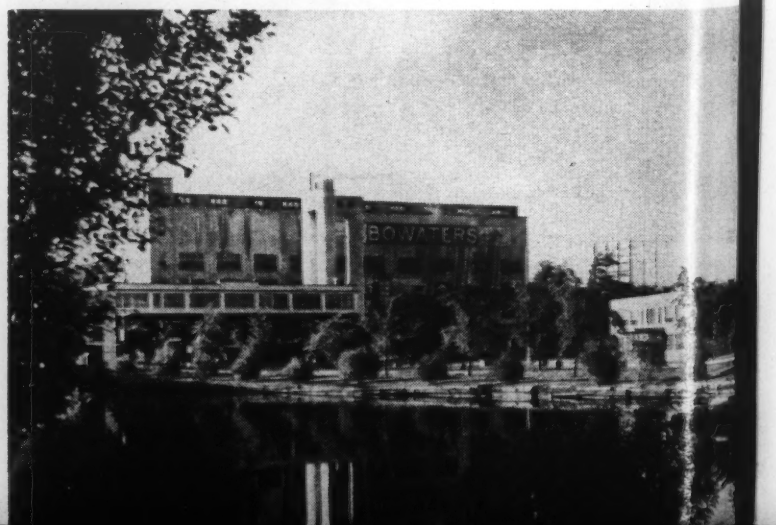
"Canada's newest playground" is getting ready to welcome visiting motorists from the mainland. Newfoundland's 587-mile-long road, which forms the most easterly span of the Trans-Canada Highway, is nearing completion.

Even now, it is possible to drive across the province from Port Aux Basques to the capital city of St. John's by

Huge pile of pulp logs at Corner Brook.

Fishing schooners at Port Aux Basques.

The Bowater pulp and paper mill at Corner Brook.



The harbor of St. John's, from Signal Hill. Best roads in Newfoundland are naturally near capital city.

using a rail car ferry to bridge a 69 mile gap between Clarenville and Gambo. The real difficulty, until the new super-automobile ship ferry goes into operation, is getting your automobile across to the big island. The best thing to do at present is to leave your car on the mainland, at North Sydney, and to do your motoring on the good roads of the Avalon peninsula when you get to St. John's, where you will have no difficulty in renting a "drive-yourself" car.

On the way to St. John's you can have an unusual adventure, travelling around Newfoundland as the natives do, on board the "outport" boats and by the famous narrow-gauge railway.

On the 142-mile train journey from Port aux Basques to Corner Brook you will run parallel to the new highway and cross several of Newfoundland's celebrated salmon fishing rivers.

At Corner Brook, the second largest city in the province and the home of Bowater's Pulp and Paper Mills, you leave the train and take one of the steamships that carry mail, and passengers and freight, to the outports. You can go north, visiting such interesting places as Sir Wilfred Grenfell's mission at St. Anthony, or you can go by the southern route, to Grand Bank. Either route will take you into thirty or more unspoiled fishing villages which can not be visited in any other way. Your ship will land you, in about a week or so, in the world-famous harbour of St. John's.

The city of St. John's is rich in history and mellow with age, for Newfoundland was Britain's oldest colony before it became Canada's newest province. Cabot discovered the *New-founde-lande* in 1497. Eighty-six years later, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, half-brother of the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh, landed in the great harbour which is now St. John's and took possession of the

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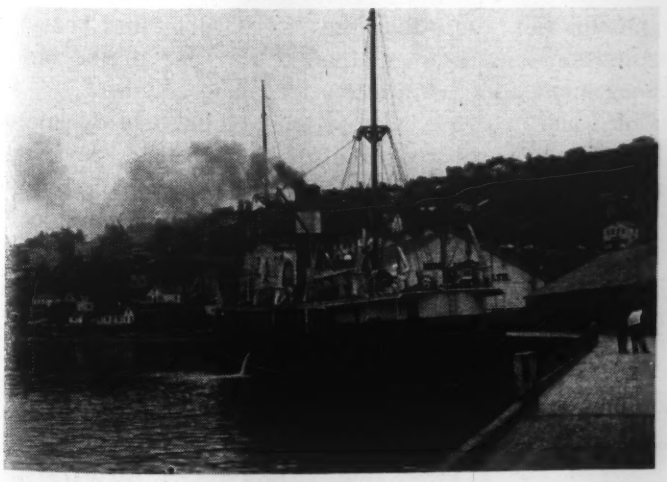

S.S. "Northern Ranger" leaving Corner Brook for St. John's.

Englee, Canada Harbor. Fishermen bring in their catches.

Canadian Labor Congress president Claude Jodoin led motorcade in support of striking Gaspe United Steelworkers.

Violence at Murdochville

by Ken MacTaggart

Union headquarters was badly damaged and furniture and files destroyed.

The Murdochville strike is a long story of strife and bitterness. Neither side has been helpful.

AS YOU TURN the bend in the highway and come upon the the village of Murdochville, Que., you notice the contrast with the usual Gaspe communities. Company-built houses are new, modern and not the stamped-out type. Streets are wide and mostly paved. A new Protestant school dominates the town and there are plans for a Roman Catholic school. An $800,000 arena, also being built by the Noranda-owned Gaspe Copper Mines Ltd. is almost complete.

Murdochville, named after J. Y. Murdoch, president of Noranda Mines Ltd., looks as if it ought to be a happy community. The attractive houses rent for $30 to $50 a month, depending on size. Employees can buy them for a top figure of $82 a month which covers everything, including taxes. Shops are smart and modern. The privately-owned Copper Mountain Hotel would rate with most good city hotels.

That was six months ago. Since then this model village has become the centre of frustration, bitterness and hatred and one of the most intense labor-management struggles in recent Canadian history.

One man has died and two have been seriously injured in dynamite explosions on the company's property and a squad of Quebec Provincial Police — at times numbering 110 — has been needed to maintain order. Strike-breaking workers have stoned pickets and pickets have stoned non-striking workers.

Solution of the strike is enmeshed in a hopelessly tangled tale of injunctions, court actions, judgments, jurisdictional disputes, and inflexible provincial law.

In 1953 the United Steelworkers of America applied to the Quebec Labor Relations Board to be certified as bargaining agent for Gaspe Copper employees. The company argued that the number of employees

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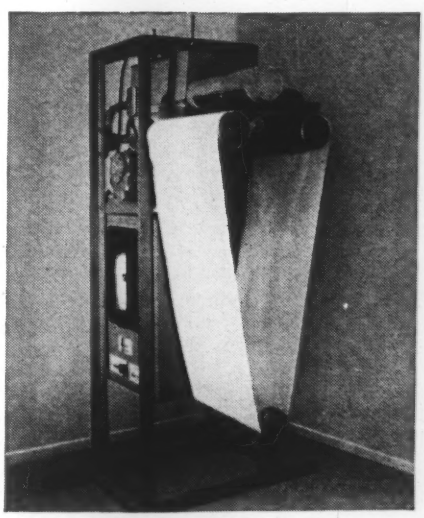
"hot atoms" go to work...

to make fine paper finer



In Provincial Paper's laboratory, the electronic "Betameter" utilizes radioactive material from the Chalk River atomic pile to check the basis weight of each reel of paper as it comes off the machine. By measuring minute variations in the amount of radiation that passes through the paper across the entire width of the sheet, the Betameter permits the fine adjustments to be made that ensure evenness of "weight" across the web— and better results for you when you choose any of Provincial's fine papers to carry your printed messages, whatever they may be.

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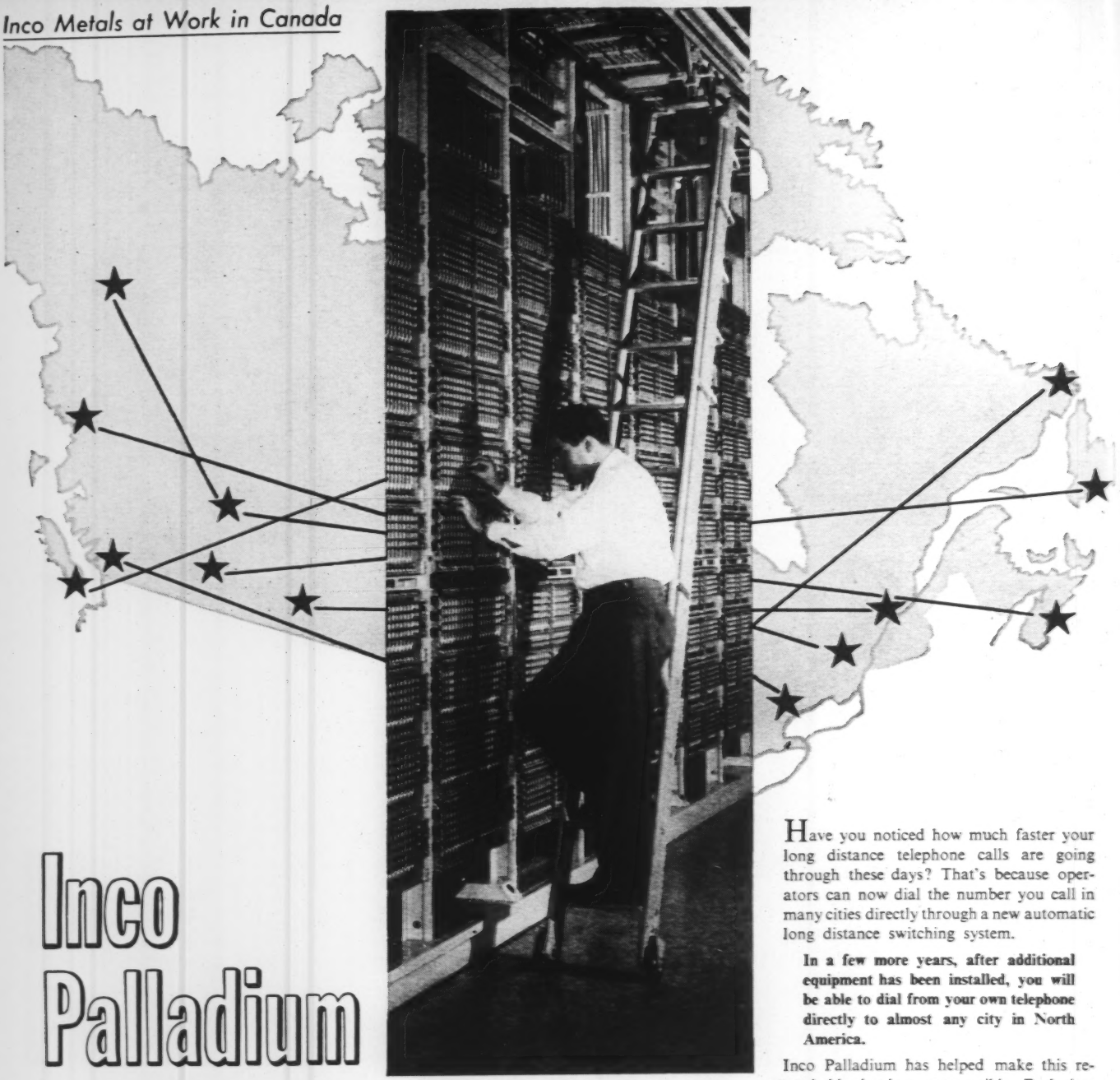

Inco Palladium

in billions of relay contacts for new long distance dialing

Have you noticed how much faster your long distance telephone calls are going through these days? That's because operators can now dial the number you call in many cities directly through a new automatic long distance switching system.

In a few more years, after additional equipment has been installed, you will be able to dial from your own telephone directly to almost any city in North America.

Inco Palladium has helped make this remarkable development possible. Each time you place a long distance call, thousands of palladium contacts go to work to route the call to its destination. Some of these tiny contacts must operate more than a million times a year. All of them are built for a service life of one billion operations and are expected to last, on the average, about 40 years.

Much of the palladium used to make these billions of contacts is Inco Palladium from nickel ore, mined by Inco workmen right here in Canada. Palladium is one of 14 different elements produced by Inco from the Sudbury ores.

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Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"MUM!" protested Pete, as her sleeve swept his purse off the table. "There goes the Christmas bonus!"

"I'm sorry, dear." His mother was quick to help recover the coins which had scattered over the floor. "But only these few cents?"

"It's for the kids in my troop," explained the boy. "The money from those chores we do all comes to me, and I share it out equally amongst us every month."

"Like a treasurer," suggested his mother.

Pete nodded. "We've done it three months and each time there's been a bit over. First month was $23.30 and that gave some cents over: second month was $31.65 and I had twice as much over, and last month we got $37.24 which left three times as much over as the first month."

Retrieving the last coin, the boy slipped the purse into his pocket. "I save those bits over as a bonus for us next Christmas."

There'd been no changes in Pete's troop for many months. So how many boys were there in it? (57)

Answer on Page 40.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

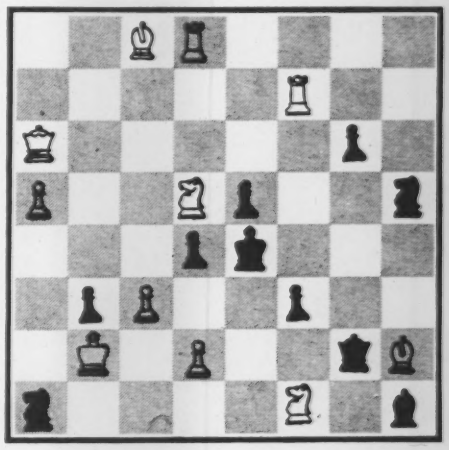
NEVER TOO LATE. Vancouver reports the death of Ernest Beaver in his 94th year. His final years were solaced with chess which he had embraced five years earlier at the age of 89.

Remarkable in a different way is Hermann Helms, of New York, who, at 87 continues to edit the "American Chess Bulletin", founded by him in 1904. Master Emeritus, former N.Y. State champion and member of USA Cable Match teams, he shows no signs of slowing up and nowadays prefers speed chess. Here is a sample at 10 seconds per move.

White: H. Helms, Black: O. Tenner
1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.B-B4, B-B4; 4.P-QKt4, B-Kt3; 5.P-QR4, P-QR3; 6.P-R5, B-R2; 7.P-Kt5, PxP; 8.BxP, Kt-B3; 9.B-R3, KtxKP; 10.Q-K2 KtxBP; 11.KtxP, Kt-Q5; 12.KtxQPch! KtxQ; 13.Kt-B6 mate.

Solution of Problem No. 174 (Bauer).
Key, 1. B-B5.

Problem No. 175, by T. Taverner.
White mates in two. (11+10)



Cranium Cramper

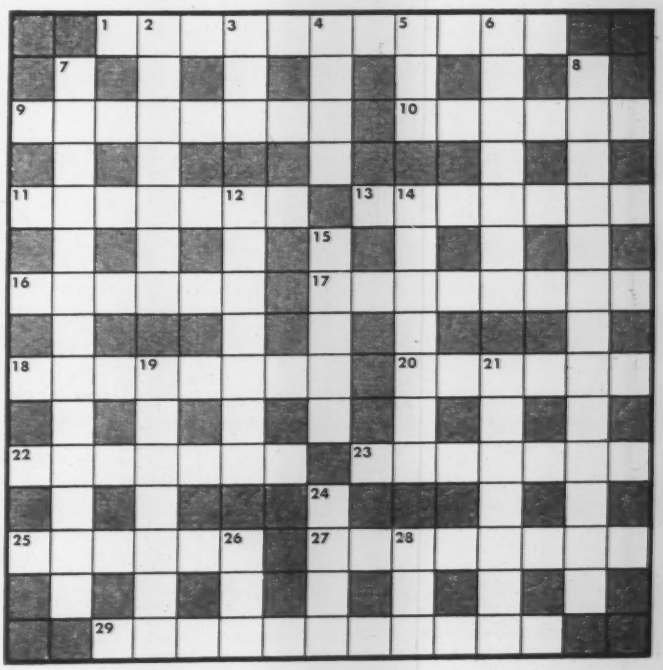
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Does it make you look better than others? (11)
9 Put in a good word for one who is. (8)
10 I've an idea it returns in time for lunch. (6)
11 Little Timothy idly completes it. (7)
13 Provide bail if felony shows him up. (7)
16 Like March 15, so to speak. (6)
17 Fear rows? Then give up! (8)
18 Head off tiger pets when wild and earn acclaim. (8)
20 A small account with a string attached. (6)
22 Try a mess of 'am and egg, bo'. It's colorful. (7)
23 I enter factories, as it were, to bring charges. (7)
25 At first a conqueror who turned tail at Chalons. (6)
27 Without it, 10 gets intoxicated at this time. (4, 4)
29 It was more than just admiration in Leander's case. (4, 7)

DOWN

2 It's no trial to see the tide run. (7)
3 For example, nothing could show what Sir Willoughby Patterne was full of. (3)
4 Not a container for vaseline! (4)
5 But these spots are not necessarily freckles. (3)
6 Without flowers, withers away. (7)
7 Help! They're polite! (5, 8)
8 "And after it, guid Joan of Arc
Was naething but a puir wee spark". (Burns) (13)
12 When one is, a spinster's a myth, by the sound of it. (7)
14 Does this necessitate a correspondence course for pilots? (3, 4)
15 It gets a glow on in the evening. (5)
19 Heavenly bums lie around here. (7)
21 Chicago starts to be opposed to wine. (7)
24 Hi! It takes two rounds to get in this state. (4)
26 Chicago out of fashion? Not now! (3)
28 Illuminating talk. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

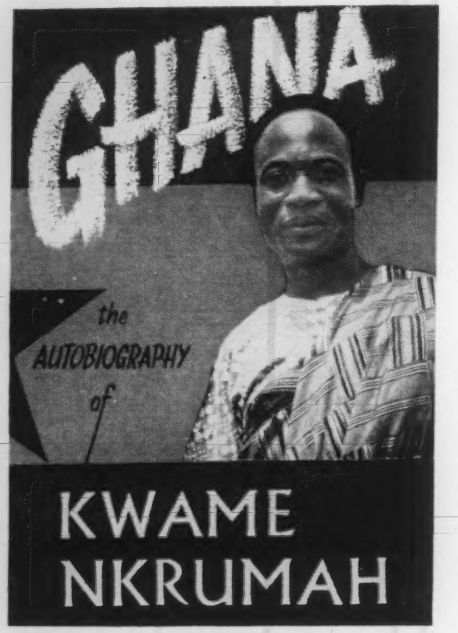
1 See 37
4, 13. Sea-mew
6, 35. Out of sight
9 Lemon
10 Eggplants
11, 14. Oyster beds
11, 4D. Oyster stew
13 See 4A
14 See 11
17 Half-witted
20 Loo
22 Elf
23 Achromatic
25 Rose
26 See 36
28 Lassie
32 Neighbour
33 Views
35 See 6A
36, 21. Red herrings
36, 26. Redact
37, 15, 6A, 1A. Like a fish out of water

DOWN

1 Walton
2 Tom
3 Range
4 See 11
5 Angle
6 Oils
7 Tenderloins
8 Fish shop
12 Seal-fishing
15, 18. Fish flat
16 Edna
18 See 15
19 Toot
21 See 36
24 Red Sea
27 Choir
29 Anvil
30 That
31 Bred
34 Elk (424)

Books

by Arnold Edinborough



Jacket Design

From Rebel to Ruler

Education to both men was merely a means to an end. That end, which was always kept in sight, was nothing less than their peoples' freedom from a foreign rule.

"THERE ARE VAST tracts of the world which may not in the past, for a few generations, have taken much part in the world affairs. But they are awake; their people are moving and they have no intention whatever of being ignored or of being passed by."

So said Pandit Nehru addressing the United Nations General Assembly at Paris in November, 1948. He was giving eloquent expression to the peculiar sweep of history which the world has passed through since the Second World War.

Although the movement had started between the wars, the problems of self-determination and of self-government only emerged acutely after 1945. By that time it was obvious that the supremacy of the white man over the colored was doomed and that colored people everywhere, whether red, black, brown or yellow, wanted to be free to govern themselves, or mis-govern themselves, as they thought fit.

In Asia, India and Pakistan have reached independence — indeed, they have just celebrated their tenth anniversary of independence from British rule. Burma and Ceylon have also been freed of the British *raj* and Malaya came to independence as recently as August 31st this year.

In Asia, too, the French have given up Indo-China and some small states in India, and the Netherlands has given up what used to be called the Dutch East Indies.

In Africa, though Belgium still retains a firm colonial grip on thousands of square miles of tropical forests, Britain has freed the Gold Coast and is in the process of freeing Nigeria. Kenya and the other East African provinces have already limited freedom and the only place in the world where Britain is being imperialistic in the bad old sense is Cyprus.

This liberation of colonial peoples started in India and many a government of a recently independent state can thank the devoted efforts of Mahatma Ghandi for their present status. Just how much other liberation leaders have depended on India as a splendid forerunner can be seen by comparing a biography of Pandit Nehru, recently written by Frank Moraes, with the autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah, which was published in time to celebrate Ghana's independence on March 6th this year.

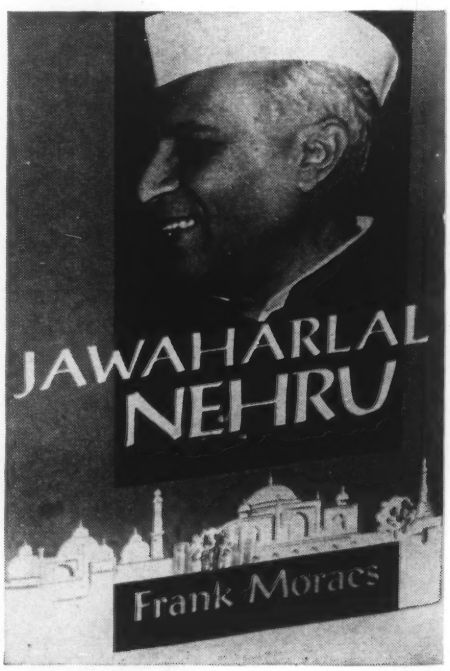
No two people could have been further apart in birth and upbringing. Pandit Nehru was the son of a wealthy and well-established family. His father, Motilal Nehru, was as ardent and as prominent an independence man as his son. Nehru spoke English in preference to any other language and was educated at Harrow and Cambridge.

When money was needed in the Nehru family it was always there. Even after the family home was abandoned so that the family could follow the tenets of Ghandi's teaching more closely, there was still money in the background to pay for pamphlets, newspapers and other things.

Nkrumah was born in a mud hut and had absolutely no backing whatsoever. He got his early education at a Christian Mission and his trip to the United States was sponsored by a relative who merely paid the fare. Nkrumah's education at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania was paid for by his working at such jobs as shovelling cows guts for the rendering plant of a soap factory.

Education to both men was merely a means to an end. That end they never lost sight of at any time, which was nothing less than the complete freeing of their peoples from foreign rule.

Mr. Moraes, who is a journalist, naturally covers a wider field in writing a biography of Nehru than Nkrumah does in writing his own story. Mr. Moraes has been closely connected with the Congress Party over a number of years. He is familiar with the gradual emergence of a constitution for India and with the poli-



Jacket Design

Frank Moraes: The infighting.

tical in-fighting amongst the Congress leaders.

Thus, as well as writing a full and rounded biography of Nehru, Mr. Moraes also paints a detailed picture of Nehru's father, Motilal; of his master, Mahatma Ghandi; and of the people who now surround Nehru when he is Premier of India.

The doctrine of non-violence and non-cooperation which Ghandi enunciated was the weapon which finally persuaded the British that India must be independent. But the great weapon which both Nehru and Ghandi had in their possession was not any revolutionary technique, but the love and affection of the naked and hungry masses of their country. On the two men, this tremendous weight of affection produced different results. Ghandi became a prophet of the people, full of mysticism, and knowing exactly what to do to keep the masses behind him. Nehru was appalled by the poverty of these people and on him the effect was merely to make him an ardent, convinced, even revolutionary, socialist.

What emerges from Mr. Moraes' study is the fact that Ghandi's mysticism, whilst churning up trouble for the British in India, could never have achieved the unified and stable state which Nehru's socialist planning did. Ghandi, in this book, seems to have been merely 'against the government.' Nehru foresaw not just freedom from British rule, but the immense responsibility of setting up a better government in place of the British raj.

The lesson of Nehru's struggle is reflected in Nkrumah's. Nkrumah realized that mere protest at foreign rule would not convince the British that they should leave. He felt, however, that if the British were convinced that the country they were leaving would have a sufficiently stable native government to replace the colonial structure they had built up over so long a time, then they would withdraw.

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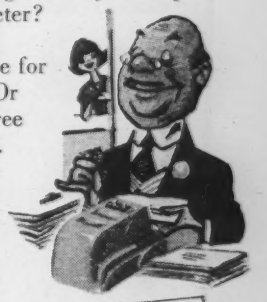

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Here is Nkrumah's advice to revolutionists: organization and discipline. Nkrumah in ten years created his own party by initiating branches in almost every community in his country. Having created it he has ruled it with an iron hand so that when trouble broke out in Ashanti and the Ashanti-men tried to ruin the semblance of responsible government which Nkrumah's party had promised to the British rulers, Nkrumah's party did not reply in kind. Let the Ashanti-men be as blood-thirsty as they like, cautioned Nkrumah, we can deal with them when we come to power. It is a tribute to his control over the Convention People's Party of Ghana that its members respected his wishes and did not bring to Ghana the bloodshed and violence which baptized independence in India.

Our age is one in which the whole world is shifting its values. From now on, as Nehru has pointed out, the colored people of the world will take their stand alongside the white. The old ideas of colonialism and of military self-sufficiency no longer apply. Men like Nehru and Nkrumah have been responsible for this shift in values. In fact, if one were looking for representative figures of our new age, Nkrumah and Nehru would be as near as we could get, and these two books are both worthy of their distinguished subjects.

Jawaharlal Nehru, by Frank Moraes—pp. 511—*Brett-Macmillan—$6.75.*

Ghana: the Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah—pp. 310—*Nelson—$4.75.*

The Revealing Pen

Baudelaire, A Self Portrait, selected letters edited by Lois Boe Hyslop & Francis E. Hyslop—pp. 259, notes & index — *Oxford—$5.*

NOT ALL GREAT men reveal themselves in their letters, but Baudelaire was an unusually frank and subjective correspondent, and this selection adds a new shade to our portrait of him. 'I have so strange a heart that I am myself perplexed', he wrote, and his perplexity has extended to so many critics that the quarrels in the world of Baudelaire scholarship are frequent and rancorous. Here Baudelaire speaks for himself; sometimes the tone is exquisitely formal (as in the letter to Wagner) but it is never stilted or empty; even the brief notes on matters of business or personal detail have a thread of eloquence running through them.

These letters do not give a key to Baudelaire, or reveal the secret of his self-torment, but they give us his own version of it, which is of greater value in understanding his poetry than the protestations of those critics who seek to claim him for their own. S.M.

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Everything But Marx Bros.

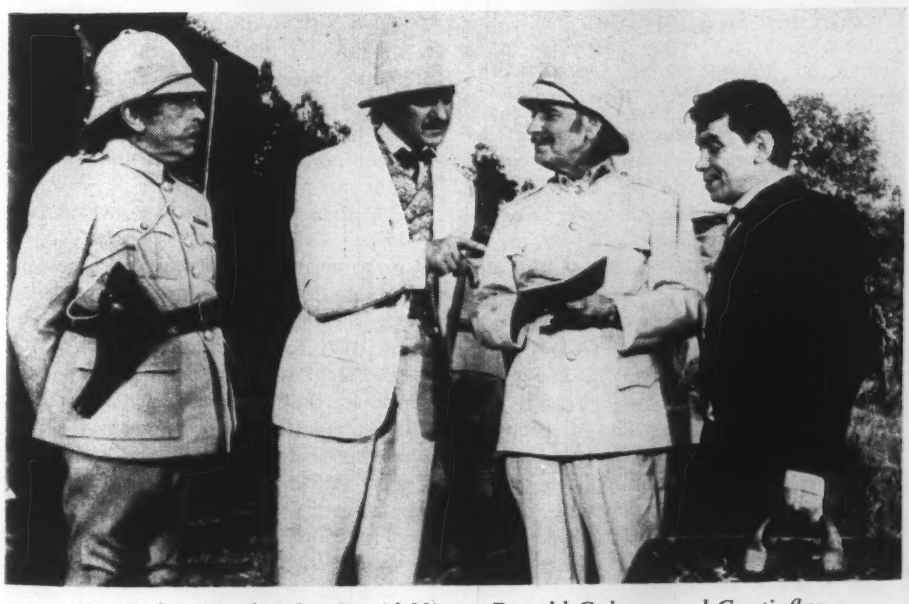
NOT MANY YEARS ago some of us were predicting that the screen would eventually lose its mass audience and so be forced to sober down to the needs of the critical few. But that was before cinemascope and vista-vision, before cinerama and Todd-AO and Producer Mike Todd.

Instead of contracting to the exigencies of art the screen has gone on expanding till it approaches the scale of the Grand Canyon; and far from losing its mass audience, it is packing them in so tightly that late arrivals at *Around the World in Eighty Days* are lucky to get a seat at the far edge of the curved screen, where the figures look like studies in pure perpendicularity and even the sound seems to come out vertical. That at any rate, was my experience, and I can't say it detracted from my enjoyment of the film.

S. J. Perelman was largely responsible for the screen version of the production, which contains at least as much of the improbable Perelman wit as it does of the original Jules Verne invention. As a result, the unwieldly old story prances along like a Disney hippopotamus dancing on eggs. Phileas Fogg (David Niven) takes off with his valet (Cantinflas) on his world jaunt, which is accomplished by boat, train, balloon, elephant and railway side-car equipped with a sail. They are thus able to progress through France and Spain to the Orient, arriving back home by way of the U.S.A., that terrifying nursery of the future.

While most of the film is a parody on foreign travel, the actual travelogue material is handled as soberly as though Burton Holmes himself were behind the camera. Producer Todd, a scrupulous documentarian, carried his cameras into 13 different countries and didn't hesitate, apparently, to set them up in any Oriental situation that suited his purpose. If the script had demanded it he would probably have sent Phileas Fogg and his comedy valet through the Taj Mahal itself.

There is a cast of some 70,000 people here, including almost 50 celebrities of the stage and screen. How such a group was assembled, Todd only knows. Apart from the four stars—David Niven, Cantinflas, Shirley MacLaine, and the late Robert Newton—few of the players get more than half a dozen lines apiece. Most of them supply nothing more than an appearance. At some stage or other, word must have got round that it was more important to appear in the Todd experiment than to hold out for cash or recognition; so, abandoning protocol, the great people of the entertainment world simply jumped in wherever there was an opening.



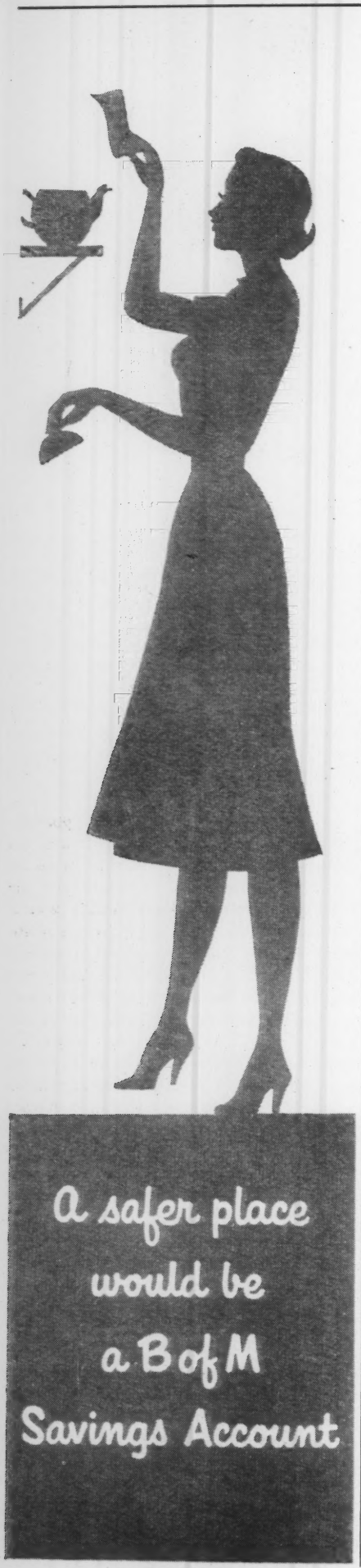
Sir Cedric Hardwicke, David Niven, Ronald Colman and Cantinflas.

Bob Hope and Vera Miles.

Frank Sinatra turns up as a bar-room pianist, most of the time with his back to the audience. Marlene Dietrich flares up as a brief incandescence under the Todd-AO projectors. Red Skelton is lightly tossed in and out. Buster Keaton, Joe E. Brown, Noel Coward, Sir John Gielgud, and Lady Peel are also among those listed, but I missed most of them in the crowd. Maybe they were given away as door-prizes before I arrived. It's that sort of picture.

In Beau James Bob Hope portrays Jimmy Walker, New York's fun-loving mayor, whose irresponsibilities were as much a symptom as a symbol of the Prohibition period. Jimmy Walker was at least as gifted a comic as he was a politician, so Bob Hope represents a natural piece of casting; and while a straight role tends to slow him down he does as well as possible with the part. The chief weakness of the film lies in its ambivalent point of view, which is at once deploring and admiring. This is the screen version of Gene Fowler's biography, and Author Fowler appears to have bent over backwards in his effort to present his subject sympathetically. One can go along with this for a while, but the attitude becomes a strain before the end.

The film gives full coverage to Mayor Walker's open affair with Actress Betty Compson (Vera Miles), as well as to his marriage with Mrs. Walker (Alexis Smith). The difficulties experienced by these two ladies slow things down interminably, and the dubious "happy" ending doesn't come a minute too soon. Actually the happy ending to the Jimmy Walker story was represented, not by the final reunion with Miss Compson, but the occasional glimpses, clipped from old newspapers, of Fiorello La Guardia going energetically into action to clear up the mess that Mayor Walker left behind him.



Gold & Dross

Betting on the 20th century—A long view oil speculation—The basis for support in Noranda—Effects of the building slump.

Eureka Corp.

What is the situation on Eureka Corp. property in Nevada?—L.T., Peterborough.

A subsidiary of Ventures Ltd., Eureka Corp., is seeking modification of the terms of the lease with the Richmond Eureka Mining Co., owners of the property in the old Eureka mining camp in Nevada.

Work on the TL shaft, to which Eureka Corp. transferred its attention following misfortune in the FAD shaft area, has indicated a small highgrade orebody. This is direct-shipping ore and is being mined at the rate of 5,000 tons monthly.

The removal of the water in the FAD shaft area will require a good deal more money before this section is brought into production than was originally estimated. No work has been done on the FAD section for some time.

The property had an impressive production record under former operators and drilling has indicated a large body of shipping-grade, lead-zinc ore. An improvement in the prices of these two metals might forward the company's chances of obtaining the substantial financial support required to bring the water in the FAD area under control so as to permit mining operations to proceed.

Canadian Industries

Should an investor retain Canadian Industries common?—H.J., Brantford.

The investor's position with respect to Canadian Industries or any other equity will depend partly on his own circumstances. If he can take the risk associated with basic or near-basic industries, be content with a relatively low yield and can afford to wait for growth, he might well stay with Canadian Industries.

This company took over certain operations of the old Canadian Industries Ltd. as a result of that company's split into two corporate entities. The divisions it took were: chemicals, agricultural chemicals, explosives and ammunition, paints and coated fabrics and plastics.

Sales in 1956 amounted to $129.8 millions versus $119 millions the previous year. Net earnings were 97 cents a share on the common against 73 cents in 1956. The stock pays dividends at the rate of 50 cents a share per year.

Don't look for any runaway growth in this one; rather steady progress in its various divisions as the specialized industries and the Canadian economy, which they serve, realize expected growth. This is a situation to which one can apply SATURDAY NIGHT's words: "The 20th century belongs to Canada."

Canadian Delhi

Would you recommend Canadian Delhi Oil Ltd. as a purchase?—M.C., Victoria.

Canadian Delhi should only be bought for speculative purposes and by people who can afford to take the long view. The company holds about 10% of the issued stock of Trans-Canada Pipeline, prospective earnings of which cannot be expected to reflect in dividends for several years. Delhi is also interested in other gas distribution projects as well as in oil and gas lands.

Noranda

How can Noranda continue to command a four per cent or so yield basis, considering the thumping its earnings took in the second quarter?—L. S., Victoria.

There is still a dearth of high-grade investments and this makes them command premium prices. Noranda is a carriage-trade operation, and as such, it can be expected to command as high a degree of investor preference as any situation which springs to mind.

The dividend of $2 a year, which gives a 4.6% yield based on a price of 44, appears to be reasonably secure. While earnings were down in the first six months of 1957, they more than covered the dividend. Net for the half year was $1.58 a share against $1.99 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The decline was the result of lower copper prices and a continued strike at the subsidiary Gaspe Copper Mines. Noranda was deprived of the profit on the refining and marketing of a portion of Gaspe production which it would otherwise have received.

Noranda is an integrated metal operation, digging the ore out of the rocks,

smelting it, refining it, making metal into bars and other shapes, and finally fabricating it.

It was the need of securing reserves of copper ore to sustain its metal-making and manufacturing operations which led Noranda into the search for outside properties which culminated in the success at Gaspe. En route it gathered interests in Quemont and other copper mines.

Ten or 11 years ago, Noranda was facing the ultimate exhaustion of its Horne mine at Rouyn without much prospect. The first ray of hope of prolonging the Horne resulted from success with a process for utilizing its huge quantities of pyrites. This has since reflected in commercial utilization of pyrites at plants in the Niagara Peninsula and in the Blind River uranium area. In the latter, Noranda makes sulphuric acid for use by uranium mines employing an acid-lead process of ore reduction.

Noranda has expanded its smelter at the Horne mine to accommodate customs ore from independent shippers and from mines in which it is interested. The latter include Geco and Coldstream. The smelter receives ores from 35 customers.

Noranda has at Montreal East the second or third largest copper refinery in the world (Noranda interest 92.75%). The refinery finishes copper from smelting operations at the Horne. Adjoining it are plants of Canada Wire & Cable (Noranda-controlled) and Noranda Copper & Brass Ltd. Canada Wire has in hand a program of expansion, the latest step in which is a new plant on Anacis Island in British Columbia to serve the growing industry of the coastal province.

Besides its mining, refining, fabricating and manufacturing interests in copper, Noranda has extensive holdings in gold mining. Should the yellow-metal industry recover, the company has much to gain.

From the foregoing it is apparent that Noranda's interests enjoy unusual breadth and diversification and should enable it to participate substantially in the development of the Canadian economy.

The effect of the company's integrated position has not been lost on the investment community.

Gypsum, Lime

How does Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine look?—J.S., Orillia.

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine manufactures building materials and is feeling the effects of the reduced volume of residential construction resulting from tight financial conditions. However, industrial business is taking up some of the slack so that earnings have not suffered too much. They declined to 76 cents a share in the first half year from 91 cents in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

The price of the stock is allowing

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something for the company's future expectations and these are substantial. Standard of living continues to rise in Canada and housing additionally enjoys the demand of immigrants to this country. The do-it-yourself movement in home repairs and improvements is gathering speed and is of considerable importance to sellers of building materials.

A revival of home construction on the scale of recent years could result in capacity operations for the company.

Pine Point Ore

When is Consolidated Smelters going to start mining the Pine Point orebody?—B.A., Hamilton.

Not within the foreseeable future, although Smelters' control of what is reputed to be world's largest lead-zinc deposit is important in assessing the future of the company.

Annual report of the Pine Point firm itself stated that the deposit was not economic in the absence of rail transportation to the property at Great Slave Lake. Metal prices would have to move forward substantially in order to promote the property into an economic category without rail transportation. Hope of the latter being provided is tied to the chances of the federal government financing a line to open the area to settlement.

The Pine Point deposit is 36 miles long and 2½ miles in width and has indicated more than five million tons with a grade of four per cent lead and seven per cent zinc. Activity is currently confined to surveying the hydro-electric capacity of sites in the area.

Waite Amulet

What's wrong with Waite Amulet that cut its price in half this year?—T.M., Cornwall.

Waite Amulet's sinking spell reflects the lower level of metal prices. The company is both a miner of metals and a holder of investments in other metal enterprises. Net earnings in the June quarter skidded to 28 cents a share from 45 cents in the same period of 1956. Net in the March quarter was 27 cents.

The current quarter may show the effect of still lower metal prices since the averages are below the previous three months. But there may be an improvement late in the year when grade is slated for a boost as the company starts to mine the big pillar on the lower "A" orebody of the Amulet Dufault section. This contains especially good copper values although reaching the pillar is a sign of the ultimate exhaustion of the big "A" orebody.

While the Waite Amulet property cannot be considered as having exhausted possibilities of new ore discoveries,

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which would prolong its life, this has to be viewed in the light of the extensive probing already done. The ground has been drilled in every direction except upside down and the market is paying more attention now to the chance of the company's outside investments sparking fresh interest in its affairs.

Crude in Montreal

Is there any hope of Canada's western oil industry winning the Montreal market for crude oil?—J.L., Ottawa.

Chances of Canadian crude being used in Montreal in the shorter-term future are remote. This would involve a new pipeline from Western Canada and this in turn would require the assurance of Montreal refineries that they would buy the line's throughput. It is doubtful if refineries would be prepared to give such assurance even if Canadian crude could be laid down at the same price as Venezuelan oil, which comes in via a pipeline from Maine.

The refineries are now in the happy position of their laid-down cost being representative of world tanker-rate and crude-oil prices. Few processors enjoy access to such competitively-priced supplies and the refineries will probably not toss this advantage aside lightly.

Ford of Canada

How does Ford Motor of Canada "A" stock look to you?—M.R., London, Ont.

The decline in equity values generally creates the opportunity for those who were wishing a few months ago that they owned some common stocks to buy them for 20 or 25 cents less. Among the opportunities which warrant close study by the speculative investor or the seeker after growth situations is Ford of Canada "A", which differs from the "B" stock only in having no voting power.

One of the "big three" auto companies, Ford of Canada is the investor's only opportunity to participate directly in a Canadian motor operation. The long-term outlook for the industry is very bright as a result of this country's growing population, rising living standards and the trend to an increase in per capita ownership of cars. One can, of course, expect occasional dips in earnings such as experienced in the first half of 1957 but the major swing should be upwards.

Paying $5 a share per year, the stock gives a yield of about 5.5 per cent, the attractions of which are increased as a result of the 20 per cent tax credit which the dividend affords. The dividend appears to be well protected, even under the lower earnings of the first half year: $4.16 a share versus $7.25 a share for the same period of 1956. The recession

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NOTICE OF 294th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1957 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of September, 1957.

Montreal, Aug. 28, 1957.

S. C. SCADDING, *Secretary*

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 9

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED held August 22, 1957, a dividend amounting to fifteen cents (15¢) per share was declared payable in Canadian funds on October 15, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 16, 1957.

A. C. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
August 22, 1957.

Johns-Manville Corporation

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 50c per share on the Common Stock payable Sept. 13, 1957 to holders of record September 3, 1957.

Roger Hackney, Treasurer

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The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend:

No par value Common Stock

No. 63, Quarterly, 50¢ per share, payable September 30th, 1957 to holders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1957.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 23rd, 1957.

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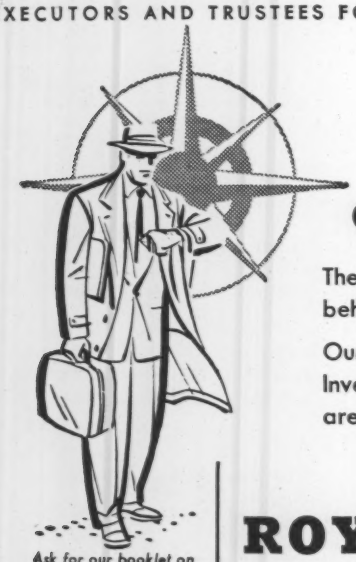

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in earnings does not by any means reflect a depression in the trade. The company's sales were actually ahead in the half year. Showing for the period was adversely affected by higher costs, partly as a result of tooling up for the new Edsel car, and by reduced dividends from overseas subsidiaries which had been exceptionally high in the 1956 period.

In Brief

What is the outlook for Lyndhurst Mining?—J.R., Moose Jaw.

Dependent on the price of copper and the luck of exploration.

How do you like Cobalt Cons. at this time?—B.M., Port Arthur.

Outlook for Cobalt mining is fuzzy, but while there's life, there's hope.

Does Cochenour Willans look interesting?—S.C., Lethbridge.

About as much so as any of the golds in its price category.

Anything new on Torbrit?—U.N., Montreal.

Droopy all round — stock price, earnings, ore reserves.

How is McKenzie Red Lake doing?—F.J., Winnipeg.

Reaching a critical stage in underground exploration.

Any early dividend prospects for Golden Manitou?—K.H., Halifax.

No.

What is Pitch-Ore Uranium Mines doing?—C.A., Toronto.

Casting about for a new property.

What activity is there at Brilund Mines?—T.V., Vancouver.

Looking for the brass ring on copper-molybdenite ground in the Kirkland Lake section of Ontario.

What is the status of McFinley Red Lake?—C.J., Prince Rupert.

Called a halt to underground work pending the sweetening of the kitty.

Anything new with Mining Corp.?—M.K., Ottawa.

No, although the scope of its interests suggests the possibility of making news.

What put Quemont profits down in the first half of the year?—J.H., Kingston.

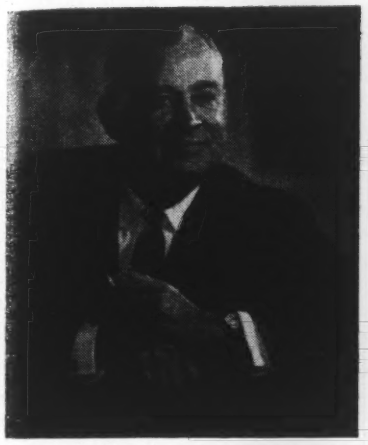
Lower metal prices.

How about uraniums now?—J.R., Vancouver.

Looks like the turning point has come. Stocks should go higher.

What is the outlook for Midcon just now?—R.B., Montreal.

Midcon will probably floor at about the present level or a shade lower until plans for next season's drilling become known.



Napier Simpson

CEMA's Live Wire

As general manager of what is probably the country's most powerful industrial association, he is both an arbitrator and a crusader.

A FEW MONTHS ago one of the directors of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association asked general manager Napier Simpson just how he would describe his job. Simpson replied, "I really don't know — but if there were a few more of me around at times it would be a hell of a lot easier!"

As general manager of what is probably the country's most powerful industrial association, 65-year-old Simpson is chief arbitrator and crusader for a flock of 120 member firms with an annual sales tally of about $1 billion.

While Simpson has nothing to do with sales, he is vitally concerned with every other aspect of the industry—from public relations to union negotiations. And to keep abreast of such problems he is constantly involved in meetings with top executives and discussions with government ministers in Ottawa.

"It's simply amazing to watch Simpson at these meetings", said one CEMA official. "At the 11 o'clock conference he must, and does, have the bearing and tact of a talented diplomat. Two hours later you'll see him as a hard-boiled cost-conscious businessman who'll fight for the last red cent. At these meetings everything about him changes, including his voice and his expressions."

Simpson finds this dual role fascinating rather than tedious, probably because he has had a rigorous training on both levels ever since he can remember.

Born in Toronto in 1892, Simpson's father, chief accountant for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, impressed him with the need for an education, "from the age of four years on". After graduating from Jarvis Collegiate, he entered the Civil Engineering course at the University of Toronto "because of my interest in mathematics and design". In 1914 he graduated with honors and joined a firm of consulting engineers as a junior engineer for one year.

After leaving the firm, Simpson decided to join the army and gained his commission in Artillery after a six-week course at the Royal Military College at Kingston. In 1916 he was attached to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. "My army career ended when I came down with a severe case of scarlet fever the night before our unit left for overseas. After six months of hospitalization, I guess the authorities were fed up, and I received my discharge in 1917."

A month later Simpson started with the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission as personal assistant to C. H. Hogg, who later became Hydro Chairman. Then, as he puts it, "I began to get the urge to move in 1927. A few months later I left the Hydro and opened a stock brokerage business with a friend under the firm name of Moore and Simpson Co. Ltd."

Eight years later the partnership was dissolved and Simpson went with another brokerage firm, Gardner, Wardrope & Co. until 1941.

"That year I realized I was too old to go into service but I wanted to do something so I joined Research Enterprises Ltd., a government company which made radar and optical equipment, as Director of Purchasing". Simpson was head of a staff of 157 people responsible for buying all materials and equipment.

After the war, the company was disbanded and he found his next job as superintendent in charge of construction at his old alma mater, The University of Toronto. During his one-year tenure he started construction of the Wallberg Memorial Building, the Mechanical Building and the renovation of University College. Then, in the fall of 1947, he was asked to come to CEMA as general manager.

Simpson enters the 3,500-square-foot association headquarters at 9 o'clock sharp every morning, ready to spend an eight-hour day in his plush, birch-panelled office. He claims his chief source of relaxation is his eight-room split-level home called "Windwoods" which he and his wife share on a four acre lot. "I enjoy going out and dabbling in the garden with my houseman, Nells, it helps me to keep fit".

At 65, Simpson is the picture of fitness. Tall and trim, his grey hair and crisp suits make him look a full decade younger. Referring to his health, he says, "Thank God, I'm still free of such diseases as heart ailments and ulcers. I guess I'm just plain lucky, and believe me I'm thankful for it."

Although he takes no regular vacations he enjoys fly-fishing and duck shooting "when I can escape for a long week-end". During evening hours at home he enjoys "reading just about anything. But I admit that like most other businessmen, I just haven't got the time to read everything that interests me."

He is now looking forward to spending a few week-ends at his new cottage on his island near Cognishene, Ontario.

Above all, Simpson is especially proud that he has been invited by the Association to overlook the retirement age of 65 and stay in his present capacity for the next five years.

Looking back on his career, Simpson is the first to admit he has jumped through many positions, but he claims he isn't the least bit sorry now. "While most young men are advised not to "drift around", I feel I've gained invaluable experience by moving into different fields. I honestly think it's made my life more rewarding."

Your Taxes

by Frank W. Wolman, CA

U. S. Investors

I may have the opportunity of selling an apartment building I own to some American investors. What is the effect of Canadian taxes on American investors? Would you be good enough to outline the alternative methods by which they could make this purchase?—J.C.R., Edmonton.

A non-resident wishing to invest in Canada can do so in several ways. Some of the methods would be:

1. (a) To own his own investments in Canada as an individual. (b) To form a partnership of individuals to own the Canadian investments.
2. (a) To form a Canadian corporation. (b) To have several individuals each form his own Canadian corporation and then participate as a partner in the Canadian activities.
3. The property in Canada can be owned by a non-resident corporation.

Where a non-resident individual gets rental income from property in Canada, a tax of 15% must be withheld from *the gross rentals*, unless the non-resident gives an undertaking to file a Canadian income tax return. Where such an undertaking has been filed, a withholding tax of 15% must be deducted from the *funds* available to a non-resident instead of from the gross rentals.

If a return is filed, the income tax applicable is based on the net income after the deduction of operating expenses, depreciation, and mortgage interest, but no deduction is allowed in respect of mortgage principal payments. No deduction is permitted to a non-resident for personal exemptions, medical expenses or charitable donations. Where the non-resident is an individual the rates of tax are in accordance with the normal Canadian graduated scale. If the tax on the net profit is less than the tax withheld, then a refund may be claimed on the overpayment of tax.

If the non-resident is an American corporation receiving rental income from Canada, such rental income will be subject to a 15% withholding tax as outlined above or such corporation may file a Canadian income tax return and pay tax on net income at corporation rates.

Where foreign investors form a Canadian corporation, the corporation is a resident and there is no withholding tax on the income earned by it in Canada. However, there is a withholding tax on any interest or dividends which are paid or credited by the corporation to non-residents. Thus if the foreign investor makes a loan to the Canadian company, repayments of principal are not subject to Canadian tax but withholding tax is applicable in respect of interest paid or credited. However, if interest is payable to a person with whom the payer is dealing at arm's length, in a currency other than Canadian currency and is not expressed to be computed by reference to Canadian currency, no deduction need be made.

In some cases if a Canadian corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of an American corporation, the withholding tax on dividends from the Canadian to the American corporation is 5% instead of 15%.

Residents of the United States are required to pay tax in the United States on income earned in Canada. However, they are allowed a deduction from their American tax for income tax paid to Canada.

If it is the intention of the American investors to extend their Canadian operations and therefore to plough back profits, it may be advisable to operate as a Canadian corporation in which case the earnings of the corporation will not be subject to United States tax.

Bad Debts

What is classified as a bad debt in Canadian Income Tax?—E.B.C., Toronto.

The Income Tax Act provides that debts owing to the taxpayer which have become bad in the year may be deducted from income if they have been included in computing the taxpayer's income for that year or a previous year. The commonest example of such a debt is one which arises upon a sale of merchandise or services in the normal course of business. The amount having been included in computing income may be deducted from income if the debt becomes bad.

This is readily distinguishable from a loan to an employee since such an amount is not an item included in computing the lender's income.

However, the Act does provide an exception whereby debts which have not been included in computing the taxpayer's income may be deducted if the debts arose from loans made in the ordinary course of business by a taxpayer where the lending of money was part of the taxpayer's ordinary business. Thus a finance company could deduct from income the bad debts arising from its normal loans.

In a recent case before the Income Tax Appeal Board, it was argued by a taxpayer, a dealer in ship supplies, that it was part of its business to make short term loans to shipmasters and agents. Some loans were made through a subsidiary company, the subsidiary company receiving the funds as a loan from the parent company. The subsidiary ceased operations at which time it owed the taxpaying parent $5,000.00 on the loan account. Interest was not charged on these loans. The taxpayer argued although these amounts had not been included in computing its income, these loans were part of the normal business of the company. R. S. W. Fordham of the Appeal Board ruled that such lending was merely incidental to the appellant's business activities and not an integral part thereof. Such form of lending was purely a gratuitous accommodation rather than the business of lending money; also, no interest was collected.

On the other hand where the making of loans or advances is an integral part of a company's business (as in the case of a lumber wholesaler which made loans to lumber operators with whom it transacted business in the purchasing of timber and lumber), the bad debts arising from such loans would qualify as deductions from the taxpayer's income.

Penalties for Evasion

Is there a special penalty involved for failing to report income?—C.B.L., Sudbury.

Generally, penalties have not been levied where the failure to report income has depended on the interpretation of the nature of a transaction. For example, where a taxpayer has not reported the profit on the sale of land (where the purchase and sale of land is not his normal business) in the belief that the profit was a capital gain, the subsequent assessment of the profit as taxable income by the Tax Department has not generally resulted in a penalty for evasion. In Canada, a taxpayer is not required to declare capital gains.

However, deliberate falsification of information by the taxpayer will bring him within the scope of Section 56 of the Income Tax Act:

"Every person who has wilfully, in any manner, evaded or attempted to evade payment of the tax payable by him . . . for a taxation year or any part thereof is liable to a penalty, to be fixed by the Minister, of not less than 25% and not more than 50% of the amount of the tax evaded or sought to be evaded."

(In the absence of Garfield P. Smith, C.A., Frank W. Wolman, B.Com., M.A., C.A., also of the firm Smith, Winston & Wolman, Chartered Accountants, is substituting for him.)

Roe's Bid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Dosco had touched $25.25 from $21. Shareholders wondered why.

Company officials still weren't talking. A Toronto newspaper July 12 quoted A. V. Roe officials as denying their company was involved in a deal to get Dosco control. On Aug. 7 a Montreal newspaper quoted Dosco president C. B. Lang as denying an offer to purchase the company had been received.

The offer was announced Aug. 8 in the form of a letter of intent from Roe to Dosco. By this time Roe stock had dipped to about $20 while Dosco had climbed to about $30.

Reactions to the offer were swift and sometimes violent.

Dosco directors split. The opposition faction claimed the deal would take control of Dosco out of Canada because Roe control is held by the Hawker Siddeley Group of Great Britain. They said Dosco would be dismembered and parts closed down with subsequent unemployment and economic distress for the Maritimes.

R. A. Jodrey, a Dosco director and president of Minas Basin Pulp and Power Co. Ltd. of Hantsport, N.S., said Dosco had spent $80 million on modernization in post-war years. He said an offer of $60 million for the Dosco "empire" with a working capital of close to $50 million was "ridiculous."

R. J. Bennett, mayor of New Glasgow, N.S., said Dosco employees and their families were "quite alarmed" at the deal. He said the price offered was "a pure steal." Closing of some Dosco operations was a big fear. "We're afraid they'll close down Eastern Car (a Dosco subsidiary). We lost the Amherst plant of Canadian Car. They (Roe) have already spent $15 million on Canadian Car. They won't want Eastern Car too."

To meet the blast of opposition, Roe president Crawford Gordon sent out a special letter to shareholders. He said what the Roe offer meant was that the company was prepared "to put up as much as $100 million in shares and cash because we are convinced the Dosco group of companies has tremendous growth and expansion potential. The idea being put forward in some areas that we only want Dosco to close up part or all of it is too far-fetched to require a reply."

But the opposition was not quelled.

Jodrey, emerging as a leader of the anti-sell faction, questioned the value of the offer which included both cash and Roe stock for Dosco shares.

"How do we know what that Roe stock will be worth? The market for it is so thin and so much of it is held outside Canada nobody can say what it will be worth. And what does Roe know about the steel business anyway? They've never run anything on a competitive basis. I say Roe's just seen the handwriting on the wall. The aircraft business is on the skids and they just want to save their skins with Dosco. Our Wabana property alone is worth more than they're offering for the whole thing."

Pro-sell factions said Dosco needed new, efficient management. Roe's offer, they said, would be the making of Dosco. But Roe itself said it had no definite plans for Dosco except to operate it as a separate unit.

Amid the huff of rhetoric and angry charges the investment community studied the deal while Roe and Dosco stocks drifted downward.

This is what they saw.

A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. is a holding company for the Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd. of Great Britain. Roe, although only 12 years old, has nine subsidiaries in Canada. Its wholly owned companies include Avro Aircraft Ltd., Orenda Engines Ltd., Canadian Car Co. Ltd., Canadian Steel Foundries (1956) Ltd. and Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd. Total sales for Roe are estimated at about $230 million a year. Net profit for 1956, which includes only 10 months' operations of Can-Car were almost $9 million. Working capital was almost $12 million and inventories were about $20 million. Total assets are about $115 million.

The company has 4,737,500 no par value common shares outstanding of which 84.4% are held by Hawker Siddeley. Options at $12.50 to be exercised before 1966 are outstanding on a further 84,000 shares. A 500,000-share public offering at $16 a share last October was oversubscribed and netted Roe $7.5 million.

A. V. Roe is pursuing a goal of expansion, diversification and integration. A recent step illustrating this policy was the purchase of 150,000 shares — somewhat less than 10%—of the outstanding common stock of Algoma Steel Ltd. from the estate of the late Sir James Dunn. Can-Car uses about $9 million worth of steel and pig annually and Algoma's shipyard facilities can be readily integrated with Can-Car's requirements. Kingsway Transport, an Algoma subsidiary, could be a customer for Can-Car's products.

The present balance of A. V. Roe between aeronautical and commercial business is thought to be about evenly divided. Roe plans minimum capital expenditures of $50 million in the next five years or so.

Dosco was incorporated in 1928 as part of the reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corp. Ltd. It has since become a fully integrated operation from mining to advanced fabrication. Its products include iron ore, coal, coke, pig iron, ingots, forgings, bars and shape, nails, ships, railroad freight cars and bridges. It has 55 subsidiary and associated companies.

Dosco subsidiaries include Dominion Iron and Steel Ltd., Dominion Wabana Ore Ltd., Dominion Shipping Co., Ltd., Halifax Shipyards Ltd., The Canadian Bridge Co. Ltd., Canadian Tube and Steel Products Ltd., The Eastern Car Co. Ltd. and Dominion Coal Co. Ltd.

The company's total assets for 1956 were listed at $151 million. Net income was $7 million with working capital close to $50 million and inventories carried at $42 million. The company, through its subsidiaries, employs some 30,000 persons —more than any other single Canadian organization.

Dosco, because of its east coast location has been operating at a disadvantage for some time in respect to its remoteness from Canadian markets. This has prevented a more aggressive expansion into more of the profitable finishing lines. The situation is being improved upon. Modernization programs and cost-cutting have been effective.

Outstanding Dosco capitalization consists of 2,080,366 no par value shares; $7,956,000 in 4% convertible debentures due Aug. 15, 1961; $10,000,000 in 4¼% convertible debentures due May 15, 1970 and redeemable at $625,000 annually from 1962-1969, convertible up to and including Nov. 15, 1961 into 55 ordinary shares for each $1,000 principal amount. Funded debt of subsidiaries totalled $7,312,800 at the end of 1956. In addition, at the end of 1956 the company had outstanding $1,750,000 in 3½% series A sinking fund debentures due in 1960 and $3,250,000 in 4% series B sinking fund debentures due in 1968.

To get control of Dosco Roe offered—

For the common stock: 1¼ Roe shares plus $10.25 for each Dosco share.

For the 4% convertibles: 31¼ Roe common shares plus $199.75 for each $500 principal amount.

For the 4¼% convertibles: 68¾ Roe common shares plus $574.46 for each $1,000 principal amount.

Roe, in its letter of intent, said the offer would not be binding unless shares and debentures representing in aggregate 1,600,000 shares are deposited before the formal offer elapsed. This requirement one-month time interval from date of the would give Roe about 52% of outstanding Dosco shares.

Roe subsequently announced that to raise the money for the transaction, estimated to cost up to $100 million in cash and shares, it porposed to issue $24,000,000 of preferred shares convertible into common stock. The issue would be 240,000 shares of $100 par. Of the total, Hawker Siddeley would take $20 million leaving $4 million for public subscription. The company also proposes to increase its authorized common stock to 10 million from 7,500,000.

The more the investment community

Violence at Murdochville

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

was soon to be greatly increased when the mine went into production and that present employees would not be representative of the new labor force. The union charged that the company had intimidated and fired workers to keep the union out. The company complained that unrest and agitation constantly disrupted work schedules. The board turned down the USW application.

The following year, on July 16, 1954, the company signed a contract with the International Union of Mine Employees, a unit of the old Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The two-year agreement could be re-opened by company or union by serving notice during the 30-day period ending Dec. 15, 1955. The union took advantage of this provision and on Jan. 1956 they sat down with the company to talk about wage increases and the talks went on through February.

The company says they had reached a tentative agreement, that the union representatives went away to present the proposals to the union membership and that nothing has been heard from them since. Instead, a few weeks later, the company heard from the Quebec Labor Relations Board that its old foe, the United Steelworkers, has made another application for certification.

The USW, on the other hand, says that the company had reached no agreement with the IUM, that the IUM had asked for a conciliation officer to come to Murdochville to settle its argument with the company and that the board had refused on the grounds that an officer could not be sent unless the contract had expired and was being re-negotiated.

The company's next move was to ask the Labor Board to produce all documents filed with it by the USW, claiming the right to know if the membership claimed by the union was authentic. The union opposed the request and said disclosure of the names would lead to firings.

While the Labor Board pondered this problem, the company obtained from Hon. Oscar Boulanger of the Superior Court a writ of prohibition which ordered the Labor Board not to certify the union.

This was on August 2, 1956. Since then the normal procedures for settling labor disputes have been frozen at Murdochville. The USW asked for a meeting and the company said it felt itself restrained from meeting with the union because of the court order.

The USW called a meeting of Gaspe Copper workers and claims 681 attended and that 98 per cent voted by secret ballot to strike. The union admits such a strike might be technically illegal but feels it was justified. Roger Bedard the USW organizer at Murdochville says this strike vote was not used because other negotiations were underway at the time between the USW and Noranda in Northwest Quebec and there was "a gleam of hope" that successful negotiations there might help bring a settlement at Murdochville.

On March 10, 1957, however, Theo Gagne, president of the USW local at Murdochville, reported he had been fired (the company says it was just a layoff) and the union unanimously decided to make use of the old strike vote and walked off the job. The company says Gagne had asked for a grievance committee meeting to consider his case and that it had been set for March 11.

As the days passed following the strike, the company announced that it intended to resume work. Some of the workers had stayed in the area. Others came looking for work and were subjected to a barrage of stones. Cars were turned over and smashed. Provincial police raced to the area and cleared the road in front of the plant. The company got an injunction restraining the union from picketing the area.

Shortly after the strike began, a company oil tank was blasted with dynamite at Mont Joli, 24 miles north of the St. Lawrence Gulf. A few weeks later a night blast near the waste conveyor on company property seriously injured three strikers, one of whom later died. Still another blast wrecked a corner of the transfer house narrowly missing a nearby non-striking workman.

On August 19 police allowed a token 24-hour picket line to be set up off the Gaspe Copper property and it was manned by unionists from many parts of the province who arrived in a motorcade to demonstrate their sympathy, led by Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress. The picket line was broken up by non-strikers (Jodoin says they were "professional goons") who hurled stones at the pickets, turned over cars and wrecked union offices. Four non-strikers were injured in a shot-gun blast fired by a striker. One striker died of a heart attack following the pitched battle. Police used tear gas and fired shots into the ground to break up the melee.

Despite police cruisers which patrolled the streets night and day, the bitterness in Murdochville was easy to see. Strikers taunted men who had returned to work or who had come into the town to take over strikers' jobs and move into deserted houses. The company served legal notice of back rent owing but continued to provide electric and other utilities and refrained from evictions. Strikers, meanwhile were living on subsistence strike pay. Retail business was off about 50 per cent. When, and if, the strikers go back to work they will face a backlog of rent, house payments and installment payments on their cars and radios on which finance companies have withheld collection recoveries.

Premier Maurice Duplessis remained aloof in the situation, probably because his government's legislation is the basic issue out of which the situation developed. Like the Gaspe Copper company, he was awaiting the outcome of the legal proceedings initiated by the company.

The company's legal case, in turn depends on the outcome of another comparable case, launched by La Compagnie de Transport Boischatel Limitee, for a writ of prohibition preventing certification of a union. In this case the company was refused.

Crux of the issue is the article in Quebec's labor law which says the decisions of the Quebec Labor Relations Board "cannot be repealed and cannot be reversed by the courts." The transport company challenges that clause. Gaspe Copper officials say the company is awaiting the decision before proceeding with their case, if it is deemed necessary.

The Gaspe company does not challenge the board's powers in law but alleges irregularities and omissions (refusal to divulge material filed by the union with the board). Consideration of the Murdochville case must await decision of the seven-man appeal court which heard the case of La Compagnie de Transport Boischatel. This means that the issue, if appealed fully, might hang on for as long as three years.

Meanwhile things in Murdochville were getting worse and neither company nor union was doing anything to improve them. Bedard continued to flail the company and all Gaspe buzzed with gossip creating tension that even a modest public relations program would help ease. The company has never adequately explained the legal situation. As a result, the young strikers with their home-made slogans on their sweaters think they are right: The slogans read: *"En grève pour la Justice."*

Newfoundland

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

island for Queen Elizabeth of England.

You must go to the top of Signal Hill to see the historic Cabot Tower, where the first wireless message across the Atlantic was received, in 1901. The old Fort and Queen's Battery, also on Signal Hill, date from 1705 and this is a fine vantage point from which to get a magnificent view of the city, the harbour, the narrows and the sea.

When you have seen St. John's, the Peninsula is waiting to be explored in your "drive-yourself" car. For you have come to Avalon, and, unlike the rest of Newfoundland, the best way to see it is by road.

Roe's Bid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

looked at the situation, the more it wondered.

It is believed Roe originally intended to pick up Dosco stock on the open market and negotiate commitments from large shareholders in secret. It would gain control, and present Dosco with a fait accompli. But it suddenly learned that Phoenix - Rheinrohr were also buying Dosco stock. This knowledge forced Roe's hand and compelled them into a public offering. The upset in Roe's plans in this reconstruction is blamed for much of the ham-handed "secrecy" attempts.

That there was haste and some confusion when the letter of intent was presented to Dosco shareholders seems apparent. First, Dosco directors were not told previously that an offer by Roe was to be discussed Aug. 8. Secondly, no copies of the Roe balance sheet were available for Dosco directors to study and thirdly, no copies of the letter of intent were available for directors.

Investment circles believe, however, that Roe won the race with Phoenix-Rheinrohr handily. In fact, they suggest protests by anti-sell groups are useless. They think Roe had close to its 52% objective in commitments and open-market purchases before the formal offer was made, possibly even as early as the timing of the letter of intent.

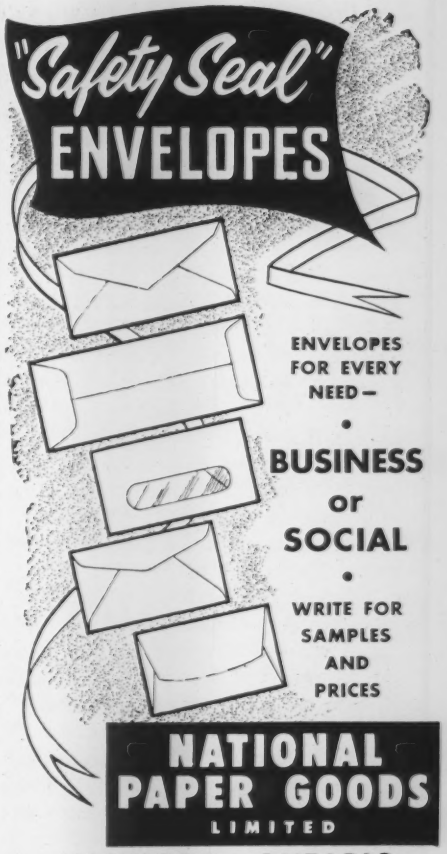
The question of whether the Roe offer is good, brokers say, revolves in part around one point: How realistic is the market for A. V. Roe shares?

The point here is that although the open market generally reflects the valuation investors place on a company, particular factors can distort that valuation. In this case the "thinness" of the market for Roe stock could be a distorting factor.

Some 84% of A. V. Roe's 4,737,500 shares are held by Hawker Siddeley. That means only about 758,000 were available for the Canadian market. Of these, sizable chunks are doubtless firmly held by such groups as institutional investors. This, in turn, means the "floating supply" of stock is small. Of the 500,000 public offering last October, a sizable portion found its way back to Britain.

The stock market's action following the announcement of the letter of intent has prompted some observers to wonder if the deal is good for either company.

They suggest the market may feel that A. V. Roe is over-extending itself in trying to gobble a company the size of Dosco. They point out that stock markets have been taking it on the chin lately and new financing is expensive and difficult. The decline in Roe stock following official word of the deal could mean the market doesn't like it.



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"I received a cheque from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. The 'Farmer's Advocate' and the 'Family Herald' accepted articles on women's activities. I have also contributed articles on farming activities in Algoma to the 'Farmers Magazine'." — Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, St. Joseph Island, Ontario.

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"Since taking the N.I.A. Course, I have written 15 articles. Eleven have been accepted and I expect to sell the others shortly. The guidance I have received from N.I.A. is responsible for most of the success I have had."— Mr. Charles K. Walton, 21 Willard Ave., Ottawa.

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HAVE YOU EVER TRIED? Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

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Air Force

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

There are also radar stations on the coasts of northern North America, radar towers off the coast and radar picket ships and planes on constant patrol around the perimeter of the continent. Their purpose is to prevent a Russian "end run" around the main aerial defences.

How good is this system, built at a cost of billions of dollars?

Defence officials in Ottawa feel that the system would so blunt a Soviet assault that the attack would not be decisive. And they feel that the Russians are not going to launch an attack unless they expect it to be decisive. If it weren't, they would reap the whirlwind.

Nobody in authority pretends that some Russian bombers wouldn't get through the defences and hit their targets. There is not even an estimate of the percentage of bombers which would be shot down.

An indication of how good the defences will have to be: Prof. J. I. Jackson, a member of the directing staff of the RCAF staff college at Toronto, has estimated that perhaps as few as 40 hydrogen bombs carried by 40 planes could obliterate the industrial potential and civilized order of the United States—or Russia. He adds: "Even if a defence could destroy 90 per cent of an attacking force, a proportion incredible by Second World War standards, only 400 bombers would be required to have 40 reach their targets."

This gives one an idea of the tremendous task before those who must plan North America's defence.

The RCAF now is having developed a plane which will go 1,500 or more miles an hour. And anti-aircraft missiles, already part of the U.S. defence picture, will become part of Canadian defence in a few years.

Beyond these is the ominous spectre of the intercontinental ballistic missile. With the best radar possible, the warning of an attack with such weapons would be only five or six minutes compared to 2½ to three hours for 600-miles-an-hour bombers today.

Many officials think that the intercontinental ballistic missile will become an effective weapon in 10 to 15 years. Already Canada's Defence Research Board is conducting basic work on defence against this weapon. The defence presumably will take the form of an anti-missile. In the space of a few minutes, radar or some other detection system would have to track the missile, plot an interception point, feed the information to the anti-missile and fire it automatically.

No wonder, then, that there is need for complete integration of the air defence system in North America. Canada probably benefits more than the U.S. because this country has only nine fighter squadrons at home. The U.S. has some 150 in its air defence command.

Integration has already started before Air Marshal Slemon takes up his post at Colorado Springs. American Scorpion jets are landing at Canadian bases for a day or two to enable RCAF ground crews to become acquainted with their refuelling and rearming procedures. RCAF CF-100 jets are making similar trips to American bases. In other words, as far as air defence is concerned, the Canada-U.S. border is being wiped out.

All battle plans must be carefully laid in advance so that each squadron, no matter whether Canadian or American, knows its exact job in event of a Russian bomber attack on this continent. When the commander says "Go!" everybody goes without that familiar last-minute panic during which everybody runs around wringing his hands and wondering what he should do.

DEW Line jets in Alaska.

Now a dapper 53, Air Marshal Slemon has a vast capacity for plain, hard desk work. Not long ago, he told a reporter that in his more than four years as boss of the RCAF he had found time to have lunch outside his office only eight times, excluding those times when he had to entertain visiting VIPs. His lunch usually consists of a sandwich which he munches as the work goes on and aides keep bringing in new problems.

Some airmen regard him as too cautious, especially in a service which is as brash and young (33 years) as the Air Force. But he once told an interviewer that when he left his post as chief of air staff he didn't want to leave behind a legacy of errors.

"I want to be able to look right in the eye the men who come after me. The fact is today that a single error of judgment —a wrong type of plane, for instance— can be terribly costly."

Air Marshal Slemon has spent his entire adult life in the Air Force. He is the only member of the 50,000-man force still serving who was also a member when the RCAF was formed in 1924.

He has taken a large hand in the shaping of its policy and organization from a small group of daredevils flying rickety biplanes into the biggest and costliest branch of Canada's armed forces. The Air Force now takes more than 44 per cent of the 1¾-billion-dollar defence budget compared to 25½ per cent for the Army and 15 per cent for the Navy.

A native of Winnipeg, Air Marshal Slemon graduated from the University of Manitoba as an engineer. He won his pilot's wings in 1924 and did a lot of flying in those early air-age days in the Arctic and sub-Arctic.

During the Second World War he demonstrated his talent for organization. He formed the RCAF's famed No. 6 bomber group in 1942 and became deputy commander of the 15 heavy bomber squadrons and 24,000 men. He was deputy commander of the RCAF overseas in the last few months of the war and was picked to lead the RCAF Pacific force. He served at Air Force headquarters after the war, bossed training command and was appointed chief of Air Staff Jan. 31, 1953.

Since then, he has led the RCAF in its biggest peacetime buildup.

During this time, 12 fighter squadrons were sent to Europe; nine CF-100 jet interceptor squadrons were organized for home defence and plans laid for three more; the Pinetree and mid-Canada radar lines were built; maritime and tactical air commands were established; new planes were brought into service and more ordered; a start was made on equipping jet interceptors with air-to-air-guided misiles; new airfields were built; thousands of Canadian and NATO fliers were trained.

Air Marshal Slemon, who wears a small moustache and speaks in a soft voice, shows the strain of all this about as much as a man who has never worked a day in his life. For relaxation, he quits the headaches of his office and visits an operational squadron. Now it will be his responsibility, with Gen. Earle Partridge of the U.S. Air Force, supreme headquarters commander, to work out detailed plans for complete co-ordination of the RCAF and USAF fighter commands in event of a Russian air onslaught on North America.

Each Air Force will maintain control of its own training procedures, types of aircraft used and the like. But when it comes to operations, the two fighter commands will act as a single team.

Air Marshal Slemon has always referred to the "defence of North America," not to the "defence of Canada" or "defence of the U.S." Now he will play a major role in the integrated planning of the defence of North America.

Sponsors

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

scale sales presentations, with charts, since January of this year—significantly, only for two filmed TV series, *Pierre Radisson* and *Last Of The Mohicans*.

"You don't have to talk to G.M. or Lever Brothers like a spieler at a carnival, using a razzle-dazzle presentation kit," Malloy says. "They know more about the TV medium than we do. In selling TV, we use a 'depth' sell rather than a 'hard' sell. We're as aggressive as we can be, under the circumstances. After all, only a handful of big advertisers in Canada can afford TV. Usually, we leave it up to the ad agency to make a full-scale presentation to its client."

Other Canadian performers, while admiring Vaughan's outburst against the CBC's lack of showmanship, are reluctant to comment. Their future still lies in the hands of the CBC, and, as they point out, Vaughan derives income from sources other than the CBC. He is musical director of Glory Record Co. in New York; he owns a music publishing company, Clarendon House, Ltd., issuing popular ballads like *Walk Hand In Hand;* he conducts an orchestra lucratively for society balls; and several advertisers are interested in sponsoring him in a five-day-a-week radio *Denny Vaughan Show*.

Joan Fairfax, who earned $300 a week as vocalist on *The Denny Vaughan Show*, says, "I'd prefer to be discreetly 'no comment'. Bob McGall assured me the chances were good I'd have my own CBC-TV show this coming season."

Don Wright, whose 10-voice choir earned $1,000 a week on *The Denny Vaughan Show*, observes, "I agree with a lot of what Denny said. But I can't detail it, because my group has been working on the CBC-TV summer replacement show, *Moonlight Bay*."

Alex Barris, still employed as panelist on CBC-TV's *Frontpage Challenge*, comments, "I'm not mad at anybody. I'd be a liar, if I said I wouldn't regret it should the CBC drop *The Barris Beat*. But if I'm dropped, I won't cry publicly." Jackie Rae, who earned $500 a week to emcee his $15,000 weekly *Jackie Rae Show*, now is partner in running a Toronto night club, the Stage Door, which grosses $12,000 a week. He also owns Jackie Rae Productions, Ltd., which hopes to package radio-TV shows for the CBC, and is consequently still involved with the corporation.

"I'm not bitter," Rae says. "I used to hold down Bob McGall's job at the CBC. So I understand the hazards of show business. Naturally, McGall has got to back up his CBC producer, Lloyd Brydon. But if Brydon did ruin Denny's show, by not giving him a simple, Lawrence Welk format, it's Denny who suffers. The CBC, unlike commercial networks, never has fired one of its producers. In pro show biz, you've got to sell seats first. I don't think the CBC is as cognizant of mass public tastes as it should be, when deciding to kill at least three variety shows."

Bob McGall, the CBC-TV's national supervisor of variety programs, is far from being the villain of the piece. At 40, he has been in show business since he quit school at 16 to tour the Prairies as a saxophone player with the red-coated Knights of Pythias jazz band.

He concedes that the CBC loses an "added plus" when it drops a TV personality in whom it already has invested money and time in developing. However, he says the main job is to build up a new variety show; building up the name of the Canadian star is just a corollary. While he respects "advertising brains," he adds, "We don't give in to the sponsor's wishes necessarily—we spend hours sometimes wrangling, as in any healthy partnership, where there's mutual respect."

In the final analysis, the chief criticism to be levelled against the CBC, is that it has no showmanship values. What criteria determine whether a variety show should be renewed or scrapped—the tastes of the sponsor; of the public, as reflected in ratings and newspaper reviews; or the wish to please a Royal Commission's vague plea for "uncommercial culture"?

This confusion appears to stem directly from the ambiguity of the CBC's board chairman, A. Davidson Dunton; he shuns the phrase, "show business", and prefers to call himself one who works in "communications". Until he, or the Diefenbaker Government, reconciles the apparent contradiction between being a civil servant, dedicated to public service, and a showman, devoted to entertaining the public, the CBC will undoubtedly continue its uneasy, blow-hot, blow-cold flirtation with commercial showmanship.

Graphic: Another casualty.

UN Assembly

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

example, are items dealing with the the peaceful uses of atomic energy; the Conference on Reviewing the UN Charter; the report of the UN Commission on Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea; the Report of the Director of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; the Report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; the Report of the Committee on South-west Africa, the Report of the International Law Commission, and others.

A second group has to do with attempts by some members to amend the Charter in order to increase the non-permanent membership in the Security Council and the membership in the Economic and Social Council. Both of these important questions are a continuation of discussions at the last General Assembly. A third area is the large and complicated problem of disarmament and Item 24 provides an opportunity to debate the possibility of a treaty or convention for the regulation, limitation and reduction of all armaments, as well as the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

A fourth group is of particular interest to those who believe in the Assembly as a possible source of international law making, even within the present limitations of the Assembly's power to bind member states. For the Agenda contains a number of proposed draft covenants, conventions, treaties etc., dealing with a variety of significant juridical issues. Item 33, for example, raises again the proposed international covenants on Human Rights, while Item 34 brings forward the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. Both of these matters, particularly the first, have been before the Assembly on a number of occasions and have posed nettling questions of law and policy for many member states. The regrettable Canadian diffidence about Human Rights—supposedly for internal constitutional reasons—is well known at the United Nations; but it is possible that Mr. Diefenbaker, remembering his own Bill of Rights stand over the years, may provide a new Canadian interest in this controversial and value-ridden field.

For it should not be forgotten that while human rights have become a chronically attractive subject for international debate, within or without the United Nations, the original Declaration of Human Rights passed by the Assembly in December, 1948, was not binding on its members. It attempted, not without success, to state a certain decent minimum for the behavior of all states toward their peoples. For the past eight years, the Commission on Human Rights

has been trying to find a way to convert these standards into law by formulating treaty provisions that could be recommended by the Assembly and then lead to international agreements having a controlling effect on the public law of all signatory states. But, alas, the concurrence of draftsmen in a commission—there are two instruments ready, one on civil and political rights and the other on economic and social rights—has gone no farther although it remains a signal achievement to have had a draft that was acceptable to a majority of the Commission made up of member states with varied political and social backgrounds.

The plain truth is that even a covenant dealing with civil and political rights requires "measures of implementation" and few states are happy about having some international agency peek into the family closets of behavior by governments toward their own people, especially where there may be minority or racial questions or simple dictatorships as embarrassing skeletons. The prospect, therefore, of success in this Assembly for the civil and political rights covenant, to say nothing of the economic and social rights draft, are very poor indeed.

Included among these important jural items are a Draft Code of Offences Against the Peace and Security of Mankind based upon the Nuremberg trial principles, and a proposal for international criminal jurisdiction as well as a definition of "aggression" in a report from a special committee. Aggression, like love, remains chronically indefinable, and this Assembly is not likely to change the record.

Three important classes remain to be identified. Political questions of a special and contentious character, and here Item 58 on Cyprus and Item 57 on Algeria will have to pass a barrage of objections as well as quiet backstairs manoeuvering before they will be accepted on the final Agenda—with every likelihood of either or both failing to get the required majority. Palestine, the refugees — Hungary is having a special session from the 12th to the 17th of September—and possibly Muscat and Oman, are all possible candidiates before the political items are adopted.

Reports on Trust Territories and Information from Non-Self-governing Territories, are another fine source of contention and represent a vast change in the idea of international reponsibility. The colonial age was passing politically well before World War I, but juridically its international departure may be measured from the mandates principles of the League and now more elaborately under the UN Charter with its trusteeship system and the duty of metropolitan states to report frankly about their non-self-governing charges. Indeed, the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee of the Assembly have become a kind of court of appeal for many dependent peoples with both gains and headaches resulting from this international supervision. Yemen scarcely is qualified to advise France on Algeria and yet this repeated absurdity does not do basic violence to the achievements under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter. French Togoland's future and the Somaliland boundary with Ethiopia will be carefully studied; while reports from Britain, France, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand and others must pass the critical eyes of fellow member states as they tell the story of non-self-governing peoples under their control.

Finally, the Assembly is the principal organ concerned with the administration of the United Nations. As the parent legislative body its work in supervising UN administration, comes closest in analogy to the regular supervisory functions of a national legislature dealing with the administrative and financial arrangements of the executive. The estimates and budget for 1958; extra budgetary requirements; co-ordination between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; personnel questions — all of these come under the benign eye of the Assembly after sifting through the detailed labors of its Fifth Committee.

For while the Assembly debates and then crystallizes its thoughts in resolutions, its real work is done in a series of seven main committees—political, ad hoc political, economic, social, trusteeship, administrative, legal — to which all reports, draft resolutions and other main agenda items are referred for study. To that extent, therefore, the real struggles, except in moments of crisis, are in the committees—whether the object is a new economic program for underdeveloped countries, a plan for refugees, the future of trust territories, the success of the disarmament proceedings, etc. etc.

With such a varied diet of problems and hopes, of politics and manoeuvers the Assembly is a source of fascination to the observer. For here the experience of parliaments and legislatures as remote as Westminster is from the Supreme Soviets and of personnel as contrasting as a Saudi prince in flowing robes and a suave West-European professional diplomat, all create a climate utterly unique in the world of organized government. For weak though it may be in its ability to enforce rules other than by its persuasion and its standards, nevertheless the United Nations is an instrument of international government and the precursor of more complex forms one day to come.

Already its arm reaches deeply into the affairs of states, far beyond the concepts of sovereignty and international jurisdiction that were taken for granted a generation ago. For however much the French may protest about Algeria, the British about Cyprus, the Soviets about Hungary, or the South Africans about Apartheid, all of these matters are slowly coming to be taken as illustrations of the legitimate concern of this international forum.

It is, of course, true that the Suez-Sinai and Hungarian crises exposed some of the pretensions of those who advanced too large a claim for world order as an effective fact today. The British, the French and the Israelis withdrew partly because the Assembly spoke, partly because of the strategic lack of support from the United States and the open antipathy of the USSR, but mostly because these were states carrying the heavy burdens of morality and they were responsive to any added load of guilt saddled upon them by a universal opinion. The United Nations failure here surely was the contrasting absence of a sense of Russian guilt for Hungary and a corresponding absence of an equally universal condemnation which its intervention deserved even more dogmatically than did that of the actors in Suez and Sinai.

It was this violent contradiction that did much to make us question anew the significance of Assembly resolutions in a period and in an institution where issues on their merits must run the gauntlet of Afro-Asian resentments with the Soviets mobilizing these emotions to the service of their own international political strategy.

Yet however deep our doubts may have been in those moments and since, the United Nations may prove larger than its failures, greater than the transitional flow of votes between blocs chronically regrouping in and out of crisis. A political realist may take the short-run diplomatic-military view and say all these are feeble gestures, a fanning of the air when there is a man's work to be done and that such work can only be done by states with power and with allies to help them. The UN supporter will reply that there is much more to the fashioning of a stable international system than merely the negative prevention of war through the equilibrium of power. The United Nations provides another arena where negotiation and mutual help are the main instruments supported by the most dramatic of international forums for furthering the idea and the practice of a global community.

It is very likely that men and states will operate on both levels for as long as we can see. The level of power is a reality that none can escape and the collision of ideas and sometimes of arms between the communist and the free world now looms as the classical problem for statesmen to deal with. At the very same time this other level *does function* and although Communist China remains outside the UN and West Germany is still only an observer, most of the world now has entered this optimistic family that gathers annually to engage

in a mixed search for self-betterment and general survival.

The items on the Agenda for the 12th Assembly may not cover the larger part of our ills, but they tell a not uninspiring story of how men in the mid-Twentieth century, with nuclear disaster swinging tenuously overhead on the thread of history; nevertheless proceed, often with reason and always with hope, toward a longer view of the possible.

George Drew

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

him alone in a washroom. He tackled the subject head-on.

"Hey, George, you got any scratch?" he asked.

The perplexed Mr. Drew had no idea what he was being asked. But as soon as he knew he quickly took two $20 bills from his pocket and passed them on. (The loan was later repaid in another washroom in 40 one-dollar bills.)

While he was Premier of Ontario (or "Prime Minister" as he was more often called) newspaper men did not find him a readily accessible news source. He was surrounded by a corps of secretaries and assistants who sheltered him—not always to his own advantage. Even so, a reporter

"Initiative and drive."

who really needed him could always get him at home on his private line and he never resented it.

This unfortunate barrier which tended to rob Drew of the common touch, one of Mr. Diefenbaker's unquestionable advantages, will not be a drawback in Britain where public figures are traditionally more reserved and where his job doesn't require hand-shaking, baby-kissing politicking.

Despite the illness which removed him from Federal politics last year, Mr. Drew will bring an abundance of energy and enthusiasm to his new job. There are few Canadians without two heads who have been, and can be, as busy as George Drew. He is a man who all his life has been doing things, who must be doing things to be happy. And, despite his stuffy reputation, he can do things with a showman's flair when the occasion warrants. One of the most notable instances was his air immigration program. In the days shortly after the war when he launched the program, chartering planes to fly thousands of British immigrants to Canada, the plan could have been regarded as straight "ham", if it hadn't been so successful.

Trade between Canada and the U.K. has always been one of his first interests. Long before he went to Ottawa in 1948, he was doing his best to breed trade with The Old Country. One of his first acts as Premier of Ontario was to re-establish Ontario House in London, which had been jettisoned by the Liberal administration of Mitchell F. Hepburn.

As a result of his speeches in the House last year charging the St. Laurent government with selling out Canadian resources to U.S. investors, there is a feeling that he has an anti-American bias. His record over the years doesn't substantiate that idea. He has always been jealous of Canadian sovereignty and anxious to protect Canada from U.S. control but he enjoyed the most friendly and co-operative relations with Governor Dewey of neighboring New York State and between them they did much to prod the two federal governments into the St. Lawrence Seaway program.

As he arrived in Liverpool last month looking bronzed and fit after a five-day sea voyage, he gave English reporters a clue to the policy he will follow in strengthening the trade bridge between Canada and the U.K. He will try to sidestep bureaucratic red tape and concentrate his energies on encouraging the "voluntary" effort of Canadian and British producers and purchasers.

"We believe in the free enterprise system," he said, "and it is quite clear that for a great many years to come that is the condition under which we can be expected to operate. I am confident that trade between our countries can be expected to flourish to a much greater extent but in the final analysis it is up to the initiative and drive of producers and consumers in the two countries."

As he took up his new post in London, Mr. Drew seemed as much at home as an English gentleman and quite prepared to demonstrate what a Canadian means by "initiative and drive".

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K. S. C. MULHALL,
Secretary Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta
August 26th, 1957

Editorials

Lesson of the Rocket

THE RUSSIANS may or may not have an inter-continental ballistic missile capable of delivering a nuclear warhead from launching sites in the Soviet Union to targets in North America. The Russian announcement may have been, as the Washington peddlers of soft soap have hastened to assure us, simply a propaganda move designed to influence the course of the disarmament conference. But too many easily-pricked soap bubbles have been coming out of Washington. Personally, we incline to the belief that the Russians are not bluffing.

It is not really important, however, whether the Russians have tested their missile or are merely indulging in hopeful expectations. The fact is, of course, that if they do not have the missile now, they will have it next year or the year after that. They have been ahead of the West for several years in rocket research and production.

We in the West must face up to these nasty but inescapable facts.

Technically, the Russians are at least as far advanced as we are. They may not be able to produce such conventional weapons as tanks and planes in as great quantities as we can — but their tanks and planes are more efficient weapons than ours. And they are able to produce scientific and technical personnel in far greater numbers than we can.

It is the implication of the inter-continental missile, then, rather than the reported test, that has the greatest significance for us.

The disarmament talks drag on and (prime exhibit of the madness of men) will continue to drag on. Much as the free countries would like to throw away their weapons and live in peace, it cannot be done without reaching a workable agreement with potential aggressors—even under the threat of annihilation. Besides, one missile does not make an ultimatum. Russia must build many more—and that takes a great deal of money and energy.

Meanwhile, however, there is the truly frightening contrast of achievement between Soviet and Western (meaning, principally, the United States) production in the field of higher education. It will be easier to find an answer to the Russian rockets than to Russian success in developing young minds.

We in Canada, of course, can look on all this with a wonderful sense of superiority even if we don't know where most of our defence money is going. Indeed, we're so superior that we leave most of the tough work to the Americans—the manning of defence lines in Canada, offers to let Russian aircraft fly over Canada and so on and we know that though we do an even poorer job than the Americans of getting bright young people into and through our universities, we have a very superior set of impoverished universities.

The key to our intellectual and personnel problems, of course, is found in our universities. They are too few; they do not have enough staff, enough equipment or enough money. Most of all, they do not have enough students, mainly because not enough parents can afford to meet the soaring costs of sending their children to a university. We seem to have enough money and time for everything but the production of trained minds.

That is the challenge: the production of minds with ideas and the ability to do something with the ideas—not simply in scientific and technical fields but in all the spheres of human aspiration and endeavor. To meet the challenge we must get on with the job of production. That requires first of all a drastic revision of our attitude towards higher education.

The universities have become largely finishing schools for the children of well-to-do parents. A few, a miserable few scholarships are available to the more diligent or bright students. The universities must get a better selection, a broader selection, along with the funds necessary to teach properly the improved raw material.

Then (and admittedly this is Utopian) there must be greater rewards in money and prestige for intellectual achievement. Now skilled craftsmen in the industrial unions are beginning to complain about the narrowing spread between their wages and the pay of unskilled factory hands. Graduates of difficult and specialized university courses have even more cause for complaint; all too often their labors bring them neither good wages nor the respect of their fellow citizens.

It is difficult to get very excited about the destruction of a civilization that ignores intellectual achievement.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

23 boys.

Froth on the Beer

A CURIOUS contest has been going on in Ontario between a group of retail grocers and the province's Liquor Control Board. The grocers have been planning to market a brew that contains only 2.4 per cent of alcohol. The Control Board claims that this "light" beer is an intoxicating liquor and therefore comes under Board authority and cannot be sold except through Board channels. The Ontario Liquor Control Act defines an intoxicating liquor as "any liquor which contains more than two and one-half per cent by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit of absolute alcohol". The grocers, of course, claim that their beer does not come within the Act's definition.

The fuss could be ended quite simply. The matter could be placed before the courts. The grocers are willing to have such a test. The Board apparently is not.

That is the trouble with the appointed bodies of government. They come to think of themselves as above public opinion and above law.

This is not the first time that the Ontario Liquor Control Board has shown autocratic tendencies. It should be taught a stiff lesson by the Government — the elected Government.

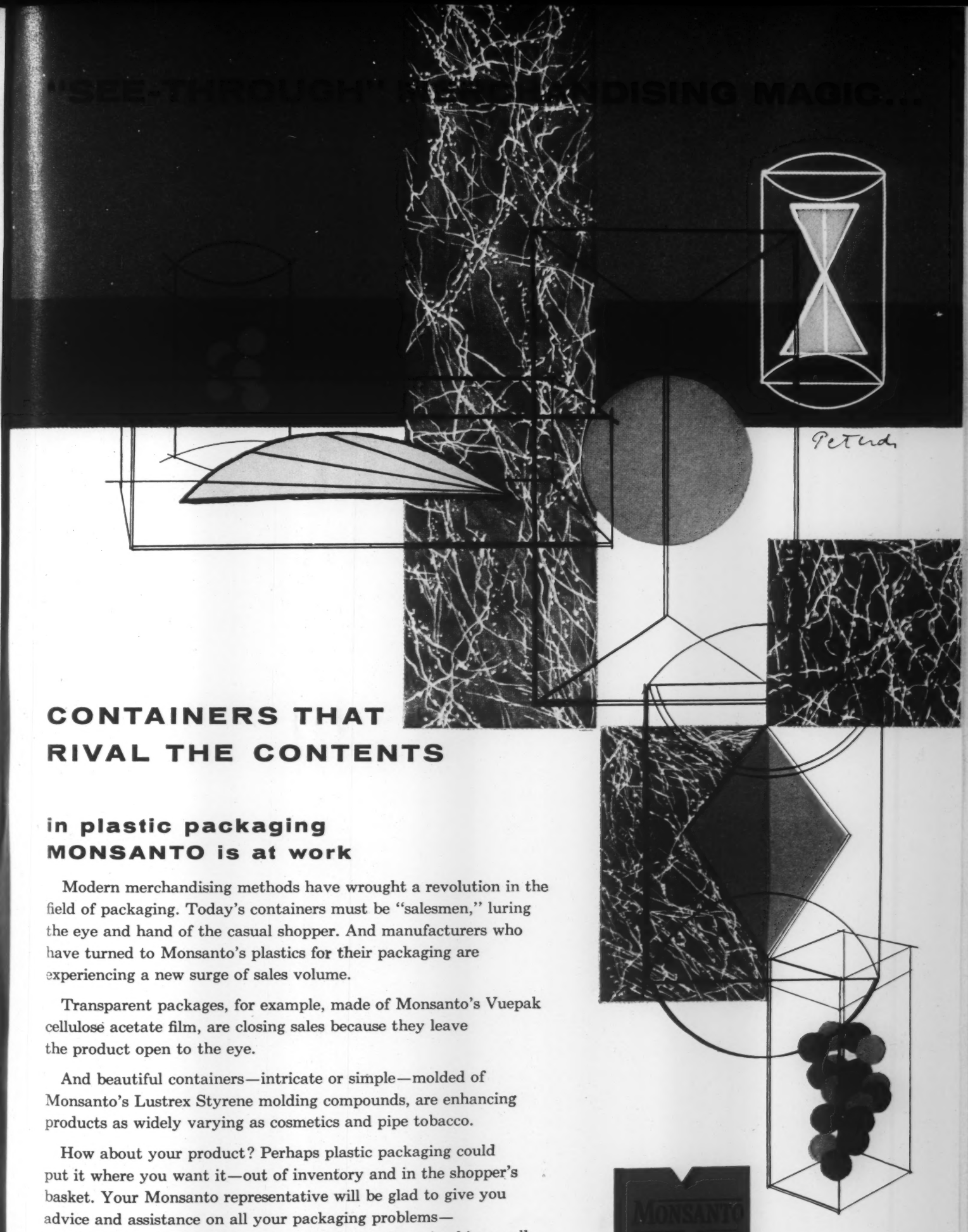
Pap to Pills

THESE PAST few weeks editors all over the country have been viewing with alarm. Their latest cause for consternation was the prediction by J. H. Hulse of the Defence Research Board that in the fairly near future food will come to us in tablets, irradiated and waterless; all that will be necessary to produce a full-course meal will be to pop selected tablets into a pot of water.

We see no great cause for alarm. Canadian cooking (and American) has reached the stage where the transition from pre-cooked, frozen, dehydrated and "de-tasted" food to irradiated tablets could be accomplished without any great affront to the taste buds.

In how many homes are women cooking with love instead of efficiency? In how many restaurants are the meals satisfying to the palate as well as the appetite? The food is undoubtedly wholesome and plentiful, but it is as exciting as an old boot.

Let's get on to the tablets, we say, and stop our present pretence of cooking.



CONTAINERS THAT RIVAL THE CONTENTS

in plastic packaging MONSANTO is at work

Modern merchandising methods have wrought a revolution in the field of packaging. Today's containers must be "salesmen," luring the eye and hand of the casual shopper. And manufacturers who have turned to Monsanto's plastics for their packaging are experiencing a new surge of sales volume.

Transparent packages, for example, made of Monsanto's Vuepak cellulose acetate film, are closing sales because they leave the product open to the eye.

And beautiful containers—intricate or simple—molded of Monsanto's Lustrex Styrene molding compounds, are enhancing products as widely varying as cosmetics and pipe tobacco.

How about your product? Perhaps plastic packaging could put it where you want it—out of inventory and in the shopper's basket. Your Monsanto representative will be glad to give you advice and assistance on all your packaging problems—whether design, production or merchandising. Just give him a call.

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